Spelling.

G. C. Hedges

"Eastman College"

1904 & 05

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PRACTICAL SPELLING:

A TEXT BOOK

FOR USE IN

Commercial Schools, Normal Schools,

Colleges, Academies, and

High Schools.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTH THOUSAND

PREFACE.

To a young man or a young woman who seeks employment in business, or who would have a practical education, no subject can be of more importance than spelling.

Any person expecting to succeed in business should at least be able to spell correctly and write a good letter. Correct spelling, beautiful writing, and careful arrangement, in letters, are like correct pronunciation of well chosen words; or like neat-fitting, clean-looking clothes,—they are a valuable and impressive introduction.

While one may not always receive the credit to which he is entitled for spelling correctly, he is sure to suffer humiliation and loss if he spells incorrectly.

A great deal of time and thought was devoted to the preparation of this text-book, and it is, therefore, with much satisfaction that the author observes its growing popularity.

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INTRODUCTION.

Had we believed, with a celebrated congressman — not noted for skill in orthography — that "spelling is very small business," this book would not have been published. Considering the subject *important*, we have earnestly endeavored to prepare a work that should present it in the most attractive, interesting, and useful manner.

The words have been selected with great care, our aim being to give only words in common use, and those that are liable to be misspelled. They are arranged alphabetically, marked diacritically, divided into syllables, and classified according to their meaning. This classification makes the study of the lessons more interesting and at the same time gives a knowledge of the correct use of the words. There is no better way of acquiring discrimination in the use of words than by the study of synonyms, and many of these are grouped in lessons as a result of this method of classifying

The parts of speech have been indicated in accordance with the definitions given. Only one, two, or at most three words have been selected from a series of words derived from the same root, varying slightly in spelling or definition.

The dictation exercises are on the same subject as the respective lessons, and are the best thoughts of the best writers. They will add interest to the spelling lesson, and afford excellent practice in penmanship, and the spelling of short and common words. They may also be used as gems of thought to be recited in concert by the class, reading from the open book, or be committed to memory, by each pupil, and recited individually.

The definitions are short and comprehensive, and of the words in their most common use. It is as important to know what a word means as how to spell it.

Webster's International Dictionary has been used as the authority in spelling, defining, and pronunciation.

The key to pronunciation, carefully studied, will enable the student to know, from a glance at its diacritical marks, the right pronunciation of a word. Correct pronunciation is quite as important as correct spelling.

The geographical names include some of the largest cities in the world, and those most difficult to spell. In a work of this kind it is impossible to give a very extensive list, as the number of geographical words is almost limitless.

Capital letters have been used to begin words wherever required, and the lessons should be written in this respect as printed.

The use of the book may be varied to suit the taste of the teacher and needs or qualifications of the pupils. We might suggest that spelling "by ear" is not a good method where the orthography is as arbitrary and inconsistent as in the English language. We only need to spell when we *write*, and not when we pronounce words. The dictation exercises should be read through first by the teacher, and again slowly, while the pupils write. The short quotations may be written at the beginning of each lesson, and the long dictation exercises, as lessons, in the order they are given. The teacher should read the definitions of each of the classified words, after he pronounces the word. If the school is small, the teacher, or some one selected by him, may correct the lessons. In large classes, the students might exchange blanks and correct each other's work. A check mark should be placed opposite each misspelled word, and under each error in spelling, capitalization, or punctuation of the dictation exercises. One hundred per cent. may be taken as the standard of perfection, and five per cent. deducted for each mistake. It is well to keep a record of each pupil's work, for which purpose the books should be collected after each lesson, and returned just before the beginning of the next.

To the student.— We suggest that in studying the lessons you note carefully the definitions, and endeavor to learn the meaning of the words as well as how to spell them. *Use great care* in writing your lessons, with a view to neatness, legibility, and good penmanship. You will thus make the spelling lesson a valuable writing lesson, and form habits of the greatest importance in business life.

RULES FOR SPELLING.

[Most rules for spelling have so many exceptions they are not of much use. The following may prove of some assistance.]

1. Monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, when ending in a single consonant (except *h* and *x*) preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant when a syllable is added: as, *clan*, *clannish*; *plan*, *planned*; *hat*, *hat'ter*; *prefer'*, *preferred'*. When the accent of the primitive is thrown back upon another syllable, the final letter is not doubled: as, *prefer'*, *pref'erence*; *refer'*, *ref'erence*; *defer'*, *def'erence*. The following are exceptions: *infer'able*, *transfer'able*, *chagrin'ed*.

2. A consonant standing at the end of a word immediately after a diphthong or double vowel is never doubled: as, *ail*, *haul*, *door*, *maim*; the word *guess* is the only apparent exception, as the *u* does not strictly form a diphthong with the *e*, but serves only to render the *g* hard.

3. The plural of nouns ending in *y*, when *y* is preceded by a consonant, is formed by changing *y* into *i* and adding *es*: as, *lily*, *lilies*; *lady*, *ladies*. When *y* is preceded by a vowel, the plural is formed by adding *s*: as, *valley*, *valleys*.

4. The word *full*, used as an affix, always drops one *l*; and its compounds form their plurals by adding *s* to the singular: as, *handful*, *handfuls*.

5. Words formed by prefixing one or more syllables to words ending in a double consonant, retain both consonants: as, *befall*, *rebuff*. The exceptions are, *withal*, *annul*, *until*; also *fulfill* and *instill*, which may be written *fulfil*, *instil*.

6. In derivatives formed from words ending with silent *e*, the *e* is generally retained when the termination begins with a consonant: as, *pale*, *paleness*; *hate*, *hateful*; *move*, *movement*; when the *e* is immediately preceded by another vowel (except *e*), it is often dropped from the derivative: as, *due*, *duly*; *true*, *truly*; *awe*, *awful*. The words *wholly*, *nursling*, *wisdom*, *abridgment*, *acknowledgment*, *lodgment*, and *judgment* are exceptions. When the affix begins with a vowel, the *e* is generally omitted: as, *bride*, *bridal*; *use*, *usage*; the *e* is retained in the words *hoeing*, *shoeing*, *toeing*, *dyeing*, *singeing*, *tingeing*.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION,

AND ABBREVIATIONS.

VOWELS.

LONG SOUNDS.

ā, long, as in . . . . . **grāy, āle.**
ē, long, as in . . . . . **pēace, ēve.**
ī, long, as in . . . . . **fīne, īce.**
ō, long, as in . . . . . **nōte, ōld.**
ū, long, as in . . . . . **tūbe, ūse.**
ȳ, long, as in . . . . . **stȳle, flȳ.**

SHORT SOUNDS.

ă, short, as in . . . . . **făt, hăve.**
ĕ, short, as in . . . . . **ĕnd, chĕck.**
ĭ, short, as in . . . . . **ĭll, fĭn.**
ŏ, short, as in . . . . . **nŏt, tŏrrid.**
ŭ, short, as in . . . . . **ŭs, stŭdy, tŭb.**
ў, short, as in . . . **çўst, trўst, abўss.**

OCCASIONAL SOUNDS.

â, as in . . . . . **âir, fâre, pâir.**
ä, Italian, as in . . . **ärm, fäther, fär.**
å, as in . . . . . **åsk, påss, dånce.**
a̲, broad, as in . . . **a̲ll, ta̲lk, swa̲rm.**
a̲, like short **ŏ**, as in . **wha̲t, wa̲nder.**
ê, like **â**, as in . . . **êre, hêir, whêre.**
e̲, like **ā**, as in . . . . . **e̲ight, pre̲y.**
ē, as in . . . . . **vērge, ērmine.**
ĭ, like long **ē**, as in . . **pĭque, polĭce.**
ĭ, like **ē**, as in . . . **thĭrsty, ĭrksome.**
o̲, like short **ŭ**, as in . . . . **do̲ne, so̲n.**
o̲, like long **o͞o**, as in . . . . **do̲, mo̲ve.**
o̲, like short **o͝o**, as in . **wo̲lf, wo̲man.**
ô, like broad **a̲**, as in . . **ôrder, stôrk.**
o͞o, as in . . . . . **mo͞on, fo͞od.**
o͝o, as in . . . . . **bo͝ok, wo͝ol, fo͝ot.**
u̲, preceded by **r**, as in . . **ru̲de, ru̲ral.**
u̲, like short **o͝o**, as in . **fu̲ll, pu̲t, pu̲sh.**
û, as in . . . . . **ûrge, bûrn, fûrl.**

REGULAR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

oi*, oy*, as in . . . . . **oil, toy.**
ou*, ow*, as in . . . . . **out, owl.**

CONSONANTS.

ç, soft, like **s**, sharp, as in . **çēde, çīte.**
ȼ, hard, like **k**, as in . . **ȼall, sueȼess.**
çh, soft, like **sh**, as in **çhaise, maçhine.**
ȼh, hard, like **k**, as in **ȼhorus, epoȼh.**
ḡ, hard, as in . . . **ḡet, tiḡer, beḡin.**
ġ, soft, like **j**, as in **ġem, enġine, eleġy.**
s*, sharp, as in . . . **same, yes, rest.**
s̲, like **z**, as in . . **has̲, amuse̲, reside.**
*Unmarked.

th*, sharp, as in . . . **thing, breath.**
th, flat or vocal, as in . **thine, smooth.**
ng*, as in . . . . . **sing, single.**
n̲, as in . . . . . **lin̲k, un̲cle.**
x̲, like **gz**, as in . . . **ex̲ist, ex̲ample.**
ph*, like **f**, as in . . **phantom, sylph.**
qu*, like **kw**, as in . . . **queer, quail.**
wh*, like **hw**, as in **what, when, awhile.**

ABBREVIATIONS.

a. adjective; *adv.* adverb; *n.* noun; *pl.* plural; *p. p.* participal past; *prep.* preposition; *v.* verb; *v. i.* verb intransitive; *v. t.* verb transitive.

WORDS, DEFINITIONS,

AND

DICTATION EXERCISES,

FOR PRACTICE IN

Spelling, Defining, and Writing.

LESSON I.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Now the old schoolhouse is banished, like so many of its race,
To the elements that wrought it — and a new one holds its place;
And the spellers write their words down, with a chance their parents lacked,
For as Bacon hints, "'Tis writing that must make a man exact."—*Carleton.*

ăc′-çĕnt, *n.* Stress of voice on one syllable of a word more than another.

ăf′-fix, *n.* A syllable added to the end of a word.

ăl′-phă-bet, *n.* The letters of a language arranged in the customary order.

cŏn′-so-nant, *n.* An articulate sound usually combined and uttered with a vowel sound.

dē-rĭv′-a-tive, *n.* A word formed from another word.

dī-a-crĭt′-ĭc-al märks, *n. pl.* Marks used to indicate the sounds of letters, and aid in pronunciation.

dī′-grăph, *n.* A union of two vowels in one syllable and one sounded.

dĭph′-thong (dĭf′-thong), *n.* Union of two vowel sounds in one syllable.

dĭs-sȳl′-la-ble, *n.* A word of two syllables.

mŏn′-o-sȳl-la-ble, *n.* Word of one syllable.

ôr′-tho-e-py, *n.* Correct pronunciation of words.

ôr-thŏg′-ra-phy, *n.* Naming the letters of a word in their order.

pŏl′-y-sȳl-la-ble, *n.* A word of four or more syllables.

prē′-fix, *n.* A syllable placed before a word.

prĭm′-ĭ-tive, *n.* Not derived from any other word.

trī′-grăph, *n.* A union of three vowels in a syllable representing a single sound.

trĭ-sȳl′-la-ble, *n.* A word of three syllables.

sȳl′-la-ble, *n.* A letter or letters uttered at a single impulse of the voice.

vow′-el, *n.* A letter uttered at a single impulse of the voice.

word, *n.* The sign of an idea, either written, printed, or spoken.

LESSON 2.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

There they stood, like young globe batters, with no salary enriched,
Waiting for the words momentous that the dexterous teacher pitched.
And he hurled the first one at them, like a nicely twisted ball,
While the catcher just behind them was the horny-handed wall;
The first boy struck and missed it, and his face was deeply vexed
As the teacher scowled a cyclone, and vociferated "next."
Then a fair-haired maiden tried it with some sympathetic aid,
And avoiding certain blunders that her predecessor made;
But she happened, too, to wander from the orthographic text,
And the teacher smiled in pity, as he softly murmured "next."
Then a cross-eyed boy struck at it, who to this day spells by ear,
And a red-haired girl attacked it, with her pale eyes full of fear,
And the word flew on, till one boy, very ignorant but sharp-eyed,
Spelled it by the only method that had not as yet been tried.
Then the teacher smiled approval, and with satisfaction said,
"That is right, my studious scholar, you can go up to the head."—*Carleton.*

LESSON 3.

WORDS USED IN BUSINESS.

No man is born into the world, whose work is not born with him; there is always work and tools to work withal, for those who will.—*Lowell.*

ac-çĕpt′-ănçe, *n.* Bill of exchange, when accepted.

ac-crĕd′-ĭt, *v. t.* To give confidence or trust to.

ăc-crue′, *v. i.* To increase; to augment.

ăc-cū′-mu-lāte, *v. t.* To collect or bring together.

ăd-vĕr′-tĭse-ment, or **ăd-ver-tĭse′-ment,** *n.* A public notice.

ăd-vīs′-a-ble, *a.* Prudent.

a-măn-ū-ĕn′-sis, *n.* One who writes what another dictates, or copies what another has written.

å-mâss′, *v. t.* To accumulate.

ăs-sĭgn-ēe′, *n.* One to whom an assignment is made.

băṇk′-rŭpt-çy, *n.* The state of being insolvent.

bär′-gain, *n.* A gainful or satisfactory transaction.

bär′-ter, *v. t.* To exchange.

bo-năn′-zȧ, *n.* Any successful venture.

bŏnd, *n.* The writing by which a person binds himself to pay a certain sum of money by a given date, under certain conditions.

bụl′-le-tĭn, *n.* Official report.

bụl′-lion, *n.* Uncoined silver or gold.

busi′-ness (bĭz′-nes), *n.* Employment; occupation.

bŭs′-tle, *n.* Great stir.

buṣ′-y (bĭz-y), *a.* Not at leisure.

căp′-i-tal-ĭst, *n.* A man who has capital or stock in trade; usually a man of large property.

LESSON 4.

Words used in Business.

"Our thoughts are ever forming our characters, and whatever they are most absorbed in will tinge our lives."

căr'-go, *n.* Load; freight.

căsh-iēr', *n.* One who has charge of money.

chăr'-ăc-ter, *n.* The estimate which is put upon a person or thing.

chärġe'-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being charged.

chēat, *v. t.* To defraud.

chĕck, *n.* An order for money, on a bank, payable on sight.

clēar-ĭng-house, *n.* The place where the business of clearing is carried on.

clĕr'-ĭc-al, *a.* Relating to a clerk or copyist.

cŏf'-fer, *n.* A chest or trunk for keeping money in.

coin, *n.* A piece of metal on which certain characters are stamped, making it legally current as money.

cŏl-lăt'-er-al, *n.* Security given in addition to promise.

cŏm-bi-nā'-tion, *n.* Association; alliance.

cŏm'-mĕrçe, *n.* The exchange of merchandise on a large scale between different countries or places.

cŏm-mĕr'-cial, *a.* Relating to trade.

cŏm-mĭs'-sion, *n.* Allowance made to an agent for transacting business.

cŏm-mĭt'-tēe, *n.* Persons specially appointed to manage any business.

cŏm'-pa-nў, *n.* A corporation; a firm.

cŏm'-pĕn-sāte, *v. t.* To remunerate.

cŏm'-pe-tent, *a.* Answering all requirements.

cŏm-pe-tĭ'-tion, *n.* Common strife for the same object.

LESSON 5.

Words used in Business.

Fortune is ever seen accompanying industry, and is as often trundling in a wheelbarrow as lolling in a coach and six.—*Goldsmith.*

cŏm-pu-tā'-tion, *n.* Reckoning.

cŏn-sign-ēe' (-sĭ-nee'), *n.* A person to whom goods are delivered in trust.

cŏn-sĭgn'-or, *n.* One who consigns.

co-ŏp'-er-āte, *v. i.* To concur in action.

co-pärt'-ner-shĭp, *n.* A joint interest in any matter.

côr-po-rā'-tion, *n.* A body politic, allowed by law to act as an individual.

coun'-ter-feĭt, *n.* A likeness; an imposter.

cou'-pon, *n.* An interest certificate attached to a bond.

cre-dĕn'-tials, *n. pl.* That which gives credit.

crĕd'-ĭt-or, *n.* One who credits or trusts.

cŭr'-ren-çy, *n.* That which is given or taken as representing value.

cŭs'-tom-house, *n.* The house where duties are paid

dăm'-ağe, *n.* Injury; loss of value.

dēal'-er, *n.* One who deals or trades.

dĕbt'-or, *n.* One who owes another.

dĕf'-al-cā-tor, *n.* One who embezzles money left in his care.

de-fault'-er, *n.* One who fails to account for public money left in his care.

de-fĭ'-cien-çy, *n.* Inadequacy; imperfection.

de-frāy', *v. t.* To pay or discharge.

de prē'-ci-ate (-shĭ-āte), *v. i.* To fall in value.

LESSON 6.

Words used in Business.

In human life there is constant change of fortune, and it is unreasonable to expect an exemption from the common fate. Life itself decays, and all things are daily changing.—*Plutarch.*

dĭs-bûrse′, *v. t.* To pay out.

dĭs-ĕrĕp′-an-çy, *n.* Variance; inconsistency.

dĭs-hŏn′-est, *a.* Faithless; fraudulent.

drąw-ēe′, *n.* One on whom an order or bill of exchange is drawn.

drąw′-er, *n.* One who draws a bill of exchange.

ĕl′-e-vā-tor, *n.* A mechanical contrivance for lifting persons or freight to an upper floor.

ĕm-bĕz′-zle, *v. t.* To appropriate by breach of trust.

ĕm′-ĭs-sa-ry, *n.* A person sent on a private mission.

ĕm-ploy-ę′, *n.* One who is employed.

ĕm-pō′-ri-ŭm, *n.* Center of an extensive trade.

ĕn′-ter-prĭse, *n.* An undertaking.

ĕs-tăb′-lĭsh, *v. t.* To found.

ĕx-ăct′-ness, *n.* Accuracy; precision.

ĕx-chānġe′, *v. t.* To give and take; to swap.

ĕx-pĕnse′, *n.* Outlay; cost.

ĕx′-pōrt, *n.* A commodity sent abroad.

fĭ-nănce′ (-nans), *n.* Revenue; income.

fĭn-ăn-çiēr′, *n.* One who is skilled in money matters.

fĭrm, *n.* Partnership.

flŭe′-tu-āte, *v. i.* To be wavering or unsteady.

LESSON 7.

Words used in Business.

Yet still there whispers the small voice within,
Heard through gain's silence and o'er glory's din:
Whatever creed be taught or land be trod,
Man's conscience is the oracle of God.—*Byron.*

fŏr′-eĭgn, *a.* Not native; remote.

fôr′-feĭt, *v. t.* To lose the right to, by some misdeed, fault or offense.

fōr′-ġer-y, *n.* Producing an imitation, to deceive or defraud.

frąud′-u-lent, *a.* Containing fraud.

frę̄ight, *n.* Cargo.

grăn′-tēe′, *n.* One to whom a grant is made.

grănt′-or, *n.* One by whom a grant is made.

guăr-an-tēe′, *v. t.* To make sure; to warrant.

hŏn′-est-y, *n.* Trustiness; integrity.

ĭm-pōrt′, *v. t.* To bring from abroad.

ĭn-ăe′-eu-ra-çy, *n.* Mistake; error.

ĭn-eŏm′-pe-tent, *a.* Insufficient; unfit.

ĭn-eor-rĕet′, *a.* Inaccurate; faulty.

ĭn-ereāse′, *v. t.* To extend; to spread.

ĭn-dĕbt′-ed, *a.* Under obligation.

ĭn-dĕm′-ni-fy̆, *v. t.* To make good.

ĭn-dĕn′-ture, *n.* A mutual agreement in writing.

ĭn-dôr-sēe′, *n.* The person to whom a note or bill is indorsed or assigned by indorsement.

ĭn-dôrs′-er, *n.* The person who indorses

ĭn-dŭs′-tri-oŭs, *a.* Diligent in business or study.

LESSON 8.

Words used in Business.

Next to knowing when to seize an opportunity, the most important thing in life is to know when to forego an advantage.— *D'Israeli.*

ĭn-sŏl'-ven-çy, *n.* Without means to discharge debts.

ĭn-tĕg'-rĭ-ty, *n.* Honesty.

ĭn'-vĕn-to-ry, *n.* A list or account of goods and chattels.

ĭn-vĕst'-ment, *n.* Laying out of money in property of a permanent nature.

ĭn'-voiçe, *v. t.* To insert in a priced list.

jŏb'-ber, *n.* One who buys goods from importers and sells to retailers.

joint'-ly, *adv.* Together.

lĕs-sēe', *n.* One to whom a lease is given.

lū'-ere, *n.* Gain in money or goods.

măm'-mon, *n.* Riches; wealth.

mär'-ġin, *n.* Difference between the cost and selling price of an article.

ma-tū'-ri-ty, *n.* Arrival of the time fixed for payment.

mĕr'-can-tile, *a.* Buying and selling of commodities

mĕr'-çe-na-ry, *a.* Governed by greediness of gain.

mĕr'-chan-dīse, *n.* The objects of commerce.

mĕth'-od, *n.* A regular way of doing anything

mĕt-ro-pŏl'-i-tan, *a.* Belonging to a metropolis.

mĭl'-li-nĕr-y, *n.* Articles sold by a milliner.

mĭl-lion-âire', *n.* One whose wealth is counted by millions.

mĭs-çel-lā'-ne-oŭs, *a.* Consisting of several kinds.

LESSON 9.

Words used in Business.

"Be not amazed at life. 'Tis still
The mode of God with his elect,
Their hopes exactly to fulfill,
In times and ways they least expect."

mo-nŏp'-o-lĭst, *n.* One who takes the whole of anything.

ne-gō'-ti-a-ble (-gō-shĭ-), *a.* Transferable by endorsement to another person.

nĭck'-el, *n.* A coin; a greyish white metal, very ductile and malleable.

ŏp-er-ā'-tion, *n.* Mode of action.

ŏp'-er-ā-tor, *n.* One who produces an effect.

ŏp'-u-lençe, *n.* Wealth, affluence.

păr'-çel, *n.* A small package.

pärt'-ner, *n.* One who acts, suffers or enjoys with another.

păt'-ent, *n.* A writing securing exclusive right to a person.

pā'-tron, *n.* One who supports or protects.

pāy'-a-ble, *a.* Justly due.

pāy-ēe', *n.* The person to whom money is to be paid.

pāy'-er, *n.* One who pays.

pe-ēū'-ni-oŭs, *a.* Full of money.

pĕn'-sion, *n.* An annual allowance given from the public treasury.

pēr-suāde' (-swād), *v. t.* To influence by argument.

pe-tĭ'-tion, *n.* A request, an entreaty.

plĕdġe, *v. t.* To give as security.

pŏl' i-çy, *n.* System of management; stratagem.

pŏs-sĕs'-sion, *n.* Ownership; having in one's power.

LESSON 10.

Words used in Business.

Be noble ; and the nobleness that lies
In other men sleeping, but never dead,
Will rise in majesty to meet thine own.— *Lowell.*

prē′-mi-ŭm, *n.* A prize to be won by competition; something given for the loan of money.

prŏm′-ĭs-so-ry, *a.* Containing a promise of something to be done.

pro-pōr′-tion, *n.* Symmetrical distribution.

prŏp-o-şĭ′-tion, *n.* Offer of terms.

pro-prī′-e-tor, *n.* An owner.

prŏs′-per-oŭs, *a.* Successful.

pŭn̲ct′-u-al, *a.* Adhering to the exact time of an appointment.

pûr′-chas-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being bought.

quạl′-i-fied, *a.* Fitted by accomplishments.

răs-căl′-i-ty, *n.* Base fraud.

rēa′-şon-a-ble, *a.* Within due limits; just.

re-bāte′, *v. t.* To deduct from.

rē-çēipt′ (-sēet), *n.* Acknowledgment of payment.

re-çēiv′-er, *n.* One who receives or takes.

rĕc-om-mĕnd′, *v. t.* To put in a favorable light before anyone.

rĕc′-om-pĕnse, *n.* Reward; compensation.

rĕc′-ti-fȳ, *v. t.* To make right.

re-dēem′-a-ble, *a.* Purchasable or payable in gold and silver.

rĕf-er-ēe′, *n.* One to whom a thing is referred.

re-lī′-a-ble, *a.* Trustworthy.

LESSON 11.

Words used in Business.

Sum up at night what thou hast done by day,
And in the morning what thou hast to do.
Dress and undress thy soul.— *Herbert.*

re-mĭt′-tăn̲çe, *n.* The sum or thing remitted.

re-mū-ner-ā′-tion, *n.* An equivalent given for service.

re-sōurçe′, *n.* Funds; dependence.

re-spĕc′-tive-ly, *adv.* Relating to each.

re-spŏn′-si-ble, *a.* Accountable.

rĕs-tĭ-tū′-tion, *n.* Making good a loss or injury.

sĕc′-re-ta-ry, *n.* One employed to write letters, etc., and transact other business.

sāl′-a-ble, *a.* In good demand.

săl′-a-ry, *n.* The amount agreed upon, to be paid for one's services.

sāleş′-man, *n.* One who sells anything.

sehĕd′-ūle (skĕd′-yụl), *n.* A document, list, or catalogue.

sehēme, *n.* A design; a project.

se-cū′-ri-ty, *n.* One who becomes surety for another.

sēiz′-a-ble, *a.* Liable to be taken.

shĭl′-lĭng, *n.* An English coin equal to twelve pence.

shĭp′-ment, *n.* Goods that are shipped.

shrewd′-ly (shrụd′-lȳ), *adv.* With good guess; sagaciously.

shrĭn̲k′-a̲ge, *n.* Reduction in bulk or dimensions of anything.

sŏl′-vent, *a.* Able to pay all just debts.

stew′-ard (stū-), *n.* An officer of a boat, church, or college.

LESSON 12.

Words used in Business.

"We worldly men, when we see friends and kinsmen
Past hope sunk in their fortunes, lend no hand
To lift them up, but rather set our feet
Upon their heads to press them to the bottom."

stī'-pend, *n.* Settled pay for services.

stip'-u-lāte, *v. i.* To settle terms.

stŏck, *n.* Money invested in business.

sŭe-çĕss'-ful, *a.* Prosperous; fortunate.

sụre'-ty (shụr-), *n.* A bondsman.

swĭn'-dler, *n.* A cheat.

tăx-ā'-tion, *n.* A system of raising revenue.

tĕs-ti-mō'-ni-al, *n.* A writing which testifies in favor of one's good conduct.

tŏn'-nage, *n.* The whole amount of shipping estimated by tons.

trăf'-fĭc, *n,* Commerce; trade.

trăns-ăc'-tion, *n.* Performance of any business.

trĭb'-ūte, *n.* A personal contribution made in token of services rendered.

ŭn-fôr'-tu-nate, *a.* Unlucky.

ŭn-prŏf'-ĭt-a-ble, *a.* Useless; not profitable.

vā'-căn-çy, *n.* A place or post to be filled.

văl'-ū-a-ble, *a.* Having value.

văl'-ue, *n.* Rate or estimated worth.

wâre'-house, *n.* A store house for goods.

wạr'-rant, *v. t.* To indemnify against loss.

wĕalth'-y, *a.* Rich.

LESSON 13.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

Literature, the ministry, medicine, the law and other occupations, are cramped and hindered for want of men to do the work, not want of work to do. When people tell you the reverse they speak that which is not true. If you desire to test this you need only hunt up a first-class editor, reporter, business manager, foreman of a shop, mechanic, or artist in any branch of industry, and try to hire him. You will find that he is already hired. He is sober, industrious, capable and reliable, and is always in demand. He cannot get a day's holiday except by courtesy of his employer or of his city, or of the great general public. But if you need idlers, shirkers, half-instructed, unambitious and comfort-seeking editors, reporters, lawyers, doctors, and mechanics, apply anywhere.—*Mark Twain.*

LESSON 14.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Formerly, when great fortunes were only made in war, war was a business; but now, when great fortunes are only made by business, business is war.—*Bovee.*

a-băn'-don, *v. t.* To forsake wholly; to renounce.

ăb-brē'-vi-āte, *v. t.* To shorten.

ăb'-di-cāte, *v. t.* To cast off; to renounce.

a-bôve'-bōard, *adv.* Without trick or deception.

a-brĭdge', *v. t.* To diminish.

ac-çĕpt', *v. t.* To receive with favor.

ac-çĕss' or **ăc'-çĕss,** *n.* Admittance.

ăe-çĕss′-i-ble, *a.* Approachable.
ăe-quīre′, *v. t.* To gain; to procure.
ăe′-tu-al, *a.* Truly and absolutely so.
ăd-ăp-tā′-tion, *n.* The act of fitting.
ăd-hē′-sīve, *a.* Sticking to.
ăd-mĭt′-tançe, *n.* Permission to enter.
a-dŏpt′, *v. t.* To receive as one's own.
a-dŭl′-ter-āte, *v. t.* To corrupt by mixture.
ăd-văn′-taġe, *n.* Favorable circumstances.
a-ē′-ri-al, *a.* Belonging to the air.
æ-rie (**ē′-ry**), *n.* A nest of a bird of prey.
æs-thĕt′-ics, ĕs-thĕt′-ics, *n.* Theory of taste.
ăf-fĕe′-tion-ate, *a.* Fond; loving.

LESSON 15.

VOCATIONS.

The highest excellence is seldom attained in more than one vocation. The roads leading to distinction in separate pursuits diverge, and the nearer we approach the one, the farther we recede from the other.—*Bovee.*

ā′-er-o-naut, *n.* A balloonist.
ăp-prĕn′-tĭçe, *n.* One bound to a person to learn his trade or art.
är′-chi-tect, *n.* One skilled in the art of building.
är′-ti-san, *n.* A skilled mechanic.
auc-tion-eer′, *n.* One who sells goods at public sale.
au′-dĭ-tor, *n.* An examiner of accounts.
brō′-ker, *n.* One who transacts business for another.
cär′-pĕn-ter, *n.* An artificer who works in timber.
cā′-tĕr-er, *n.* A provider of provisions.
clōth′-ier (**-yer**), *n.* One who sells cloth or clothing.
cŏm-pŏs′-i-tor, *n.* One who sets type.
cŭs-tō′-di-an, *n.* A keeper or superintendent.
ĕd′-i-tŏr, *n.* One who prepares or revises matter for publication.
ĕn-ġi-nēer′, *n.* One who manages an engine.
glā′-zier (**-zhur**), *n.* One who sets glass.
hănd′-i-craft, *n.* Manual occupation.
jăn′-i-tor, *n.* A doorkeeper; a porter.
må-çhĭn′-ĭst, *n.* One versed in the principles of machines.
me-chăn′-ic, *n.* One who works with instruments.
tȳ-pŏg′-rā-pher (or **tȳ-**), *n.* A printer.

LESSON 16.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

He was one of those men who achieve
So little because of the much they conceive.
He knocked at each one
Of the door-ways of life, and abided in none.
His course by each star that would cross it was set,
And whatever he did he was sure to regret.
The man who seeks one thing in life, and but one,
May hope to achieve it before life be done;
But he who seeks all things, wherever he goes,
Only reaps from the hopes which around him he sows
A harvest of barren regrets.—*Owen Meredith.*

LESSON 17.

PERTAINING TO SKILL.

"There are two most valuable possessions which no search-warrant can get at, which no execution can take away, and which no reverse of fortune can destroy; they are what a man puts into his brain — KNOWLEDGE; and into his hands — SKILL."

a-bĭl′-i-ty, *n.* Power; skill.
a-dĕpt′, *n.* One skilled in any art.
a-droit′, *a.* Ready in invention or execution.
€ā′-pa-ble, *a.* Having ability.
€ŭn′-ning, *n.* Skill; dexterity.
dĕx′-ter-oŭs, *a.* Expert; skillful in contrivance.
ĕf-fĭ′ cient, *a.* Energetic and useful activity.
ĕx-pērt′-ness, *n.* Skill derived from practice.
ĕx-pē′-ri-ençe, *n.* To train by practice; to try personally.
fa-çĭl′-i-ty, *n.* Ease in performance.
ĭn-a-bĭl′-i-ty, *n.* Lack of power, strength or resources.
ĭn-€ā′-pa-ble, *a.* Incompetent, unfit, disqualified.
knăck, *n.* Habitual easiness of performance.
măn′-ag̈e-ment, *n.* Skillful treatment.
ma-nĭp′-u-lāte, *v. t.* To operate with the hands in a skillful manner.
nī′-çe-ty, *n.* Delicate management.
pŏs′-si-ble, *a.* Capable of being done.
pro-fĭ′-cient, *a.* Well skilled.
skĭll′-fụl, *a.* Able in management; well versed.
tŏl′-er-a-bly, *adv.* Moderately well.

LESSON 18.

HOMOPHONOUS WORDS.

"Of all the good things in this good world around us,
The one most abundantly furnished and found us
And which, for that reason, we least care about,
And can best spare our friends, is good counsel, no doubt."

Ā′-bel, *n.* The name of a man.
ā′-ble, *a.* Having ability or competency of any and every kind.

āil, *v. i.* To be sick.
āle, *n.* A kind of liquor.

âir, *n.* The atmosphere.
hêir, *n.* One who inherits.

aïsle (īl), *n.* A passage in a church.
isle, *n.* An island.

ânt, *n.* An insect.
ăunt, *n.* A parent's sister.

ạl′-ter, *v. i.* To make some change in.
ạl′-tar, *n.* The communion table.

ăs-çĕnt′, *n.* Motion upward.
ăs-sĕnt′, *n.* Consent.

āte, *v. t.* Past of eat.
ç̣ight, *n.* A number.

ạu′-g̈er, *n.* A carpenter's tool.
ạu′-gur, *v. t.* To predict or foretell.

ạwl, *n.* A shoemaker's tool.
ạll, *a.* The whole quantity.

LESSON 19.

WORDS USED IN BOOKKEEPING.

Success in business is seldom owing to uncommon talents or original power which is untractable and self-willed, but to the greatest degree of commonplace capacity.— *Hazlitt.*

ăc-count'-ant, *n.* One employed or skilled in keeping accounts.

ăc'-cu-ra-cy, *n.* Exactness.

ăg'-gre-gāte, *n.* Whole amount.

ăn'-nu-al, *n.* Yearly.

băl'-ançe, *n.* The excess on one side added to the other to make equality.

băl'-ançe-shēet, *n.* A paper giving a summary and balance of accounts.

blănk, *a.* Unwritten; white.

bŏŏk'-kēep-ĭng, *n.* The keeping of accounts.

count'-ing-house, *n.* The room for keeping accounts.

dāi'-ly, *a.* Happening every day.

dāy'-bŏŏk, *n.* An account book of original entries, giving details of the transactions.

dĕb'-ĭt, *v. t.* To charge with debt.

doŭb-le ĕn'-try, *n.* A mode of bookkeeping in which two entries are made.

joûr'-nal, *n.* An account book in which the transactions are arranged for posting.

lĕdg'-er, *n.* The final book of record in business transactions.

sŭm'-ma-ry, *n.* A general statement.

tō'-tal, *n.* The whole sum or amount.

sĕm-ĭ-ăn'-nu-al, *a.* Half yearly.

sĕt'-tle-ment, *n.* Payment of accounts.

trī-ĕn'-ni-al, *a.* Once in every three years.

LESSON 20.

PERTAINING TO EXPENDITURE.

Beware of little expenses; a small leak will sink a great ship.—*Franklin.*

ăl-low'-ançe, *n.* A sum or portion appointed.

ē-co-nŏm'-ĭc-al, *a.* Managing with frugality.

ĕx-ôr'-bi-tant, *a.* Extravagant; excessive.

ĕx-pĕnd'-i-tūre, *n.* A laying out, as of money.

ĕx-pĕn'-sĭve, *a.* Costly.

ĕx-tôr'-tion, *n.* Unlawful exaction.

ĕx-trăv'-a-gant, *a.* Profuse in expense; wasteful.

frū-găl'-i-ty, *n.* Prudent economy.

ĭm-prŏv'-i-dent, *a.* Not providing for what will happen in the future.

lăv'-ĭsh, *a.* Wasteful; profuse.

mī'-sēr-ly, *a.* Stingy.

nĭg'-gard, *n.* A person meanly close and covetous; a miser.

out-rā'-geoŭs, *a.* Exceeding the limits of reason.

pär-si-mō'-nĭ-oŭs, *a.* Frugal to excess; close; saving.

pe-nū'-rĭ-oŭs, *a.* Very saving in the use of money.

pĭn'-mŏn-ey, *n.* A sum of money allowed a wife for her private expenses.

prŏd'-i-gal, *n.* One who spends money extravagantly.

pro-fūse', *a.* Liberal to excess; lavish.

spĕnd'-thrĭft, *n.* One who spends money profusely.

stĭn'-gi-ness, *n.* Extreme avarice.

LESSON 21.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

"Foolish spending is the father of poverty. Do not be ashamed of hard work. Work for the best salary or wages you can get, but work for half price rather than be idle. Be your own master, and do not let society or fashion swallow up your individuality — hat, coat, and boots. Do not eat up nor wear all you can earn. Compel your selfish body to spare something for profit saved. Be stingy to your own appetite, but merciful to others' necessities. Help others, and ask no help yourself. See that you are proud. Let your pride be of the right kind. Be too proud to be lazy; too proud to give up without conquering every difficulty; too proud to wear a coat you cannot afford to buy; too proud to be in such company that you cannot keep up with expenses; too proud to lie or steal, or cheat; too proud to be stingy."

LESSON 22.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Study yourselves, and most of all, note well
Wherein kind nature invites you to excel.—*Longfellow.*

ā'-li-as, *adv.* Otherwise called.
ăl-lāy', *v. t.* To abate; to subside.
ăl-lē'-vĭ-āte, *v. t.* To make light or easy to be borne.
ăl-loy', *n.* A baser metal mixed with a finer.
ăl'-ter-nāte, *v. t.* To perform by turns.
al-to-gĕth'-er, *adv.* With united action.
ăm-bĭ'-tion, *n.* Desire for office or honor, success or fame.
ăn'-i-māte, *v. t.* To give life to.
ăn-nĕx-ā'-tion, *n.* Addition; union.
ăn-nounçe'-ment, *n.* Giving public notice.
ăp-pâr'-ent, *a.* Plain; easy to be seen.
ăr-ti-fĭ'-cial (-fĭsh'-al), *a.* Not genuine.
a-sȳ'-lŭm, *n.* A place of retreat and security.
ăt-tăch', *v. t.* To bind, fasten or tie.
ăt-tĕmpt', *v. t.* To make an effort or endeavor.
ăt'-tri-būte, *n.* An essential or necessary property or characteristic.
bĕn-e-fĭ'-cial (-fĭsh'-al), *a.* Profitable.
bĕv'-er-aġe, *n.* A drink.
bŏm-băst'-ic, *a.* Inflated; big without meaning.
brĭck'-kĭln, *n.* A kiln for burning brick.

LESSON 23.

DRY GOODS.

And why take ye thought for raiment? Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not; neither do they spin.— *Bible.*

ăl-păċ'-å, *n.* A thin kind of cloth made of the wool of the alpaca.
băn-dăn'-nå, *n.* A kind of silk or cotton handkerchief.
ċăl'-i-ċo, *n.* Cotton cloth.
ċām'-brĭċ, *n.* A fine, thin, white fabric of flax or linen.
ċăsh'-mēre, *n.* A fine woolen dress goods.
ċăs'-si-mēre, *n.* A thin, twilled woolen cloth for men's garments.
ċôr'-du-roy, *n.* A thick, cotton stuff, corded or ribbed on the surface.

flăn'-nel, *n.* A woolen cloth of loose texture.

gĭnḡ'-ham, *n.* A kind of cotton cloth, the yarn of which is colored before it is woven.

hănd'-ker-chief, *n.* A cloth carried for wiping the face and hands.

mŭs'-lin, *n.* A thin, cotton cloth of any kind.

me-rĭ'-nō, *n.* A thin fabric of merino wool for ladies' wear.

păr'-a-sŏl, *n.* A small umbrella used by ladies to protect them from the rays of the sun.

rĭb'-bon, *n.* A narrow web of silk.

skein, *n.* A quantity of yarn or silk taken from the reel.

tăp'-ĕs-try, *n.* A kind of woven hanging of wool or silk.

ŭm-brĕl'-lă, *n.* A shade carried in the hand to shelter one from the sun, rain or snow.

va-lĕn-çĭ-ĕnnes', *n.* A rich kind of lace.

vĕl'-vet, *n.* A soft material woven from silk, or silk and cotton mixed, having short thread or pile on the surface.

wad'-dĭng, *n.* Sheets of carded cotton for padding garments.

wa'-ter-proof, *n.* A kind of cloth impervious to water.

LESSON 24.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

Stick to your legitimate business. Do not go into outside operations. Few men have brains enough for more than one business. To dabble in stocks, to put a few thousand dollars into a mine, and a few more into a manufactory, and a few more into an invention, is enough to ruin any man. Be content with fair returns. Do not become greedy. Do not think that men are happy in proportion as they are rich, and therefore do not aim too high. Be content with moderate wealth. Make friends. A time will come when all the money in the world will not be worth to you so much as one good, staunch friend.— *Beecher.*

LESSON 25.

PERTAINING TO CLOTHING.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy, but not expressed in fancy; rich, not gaudy; for the apparel oft proclaims the man.—*Shakespeare.*

ăp-păr'-el, *n.* Garments; dress.

băl-mŏr'-al, *n.* A kind of figured petticoat.

bŏn'-nĕt, *n.* A covering for the head.

cra-văt', *n.* A piece of fine cloth worn by men around the neck.

ĕm-broid'-er-y, *n.* Ornamental decoration.

făsh'-ion-a-ble, *a.* Dressed according to the prevailing fashion.

fĭch'-u, *n.* A light pointed cape worn by ladies, usually made of lace.

ma-tē'-rĭ-al, *n.* The substance of which anything is made.

ō'-ver-alls, *n. pl.* Loose trousers worn over others to protect them from being soiled.

pĭn'-a-fōre, *n.* A child's apron.

rāi'-ment, *n.* Clothing.

shạwl, *n.* A loose covering for the neck and shoulders.
slĭp'-per, *n.* A kind of light shoe which may be slipped on with ease.
sẽrv'-ĭçe-a-ble, *a.* Prepared for giving good service.
sŭs-pĕnd'-ers, *n. pl.* Straps worn for holding up pantaloons.
toi'-let, *n.* Mode of dressing.
trous-seau' (**trōō-sō'**), *n.* The outfit of a lady when about to be married, including clothes, etc.
trou'-sers, *n. pl.* A loose garment worn by males, covering the lower limbs.
vōg̃ue, *n.* The fashion of people; temporary mode.
wāist'-ĕōat, *n.* A vest.

LESSON 26.

HOMOPHONOUS WORDS.

But you who seek to give and merit fame
And justly bear a critic's noble name,
Be sure yourself and your own reach to know,
How far your genius, taste and learning go.—*Pope.*

ạught (ạwt), *n.* Anything; any part.
ought (ạwt), *auxiliary v.* Should.

bāil, *n.* Security.
bāle, *n.* A large bundle.

bạll, *n.* A globe.
bạwl, *v. i.* To cry noisily.

bāse, *n.* The foundation.
bāss or **bāse,** *n.* The lowest part in music.

bĕll, *n.* A resounding metallic vessel.
bĕlle, *n.* A beautiful young lady and much admired.

blew (blū), *v. t.* Past of blow.
blūe, *n.* A color; azure.

been (bĭn), *v. i.* Past of be.
bĭn, *n.* A kind of box or enclosed space.

bough (bou), *n.* A branch of a tree.
bow (bou), *v. t.* To bend.

beau (bō), *n.* A lady's attendant or suitor.
bow (bō), *n.* A weapon; doubling of a string in a knot.

brĕad, *n.* A kind of baked food.
brĕd, *v. i.* Trained; educated.

LESSON 27.

HARDWARE.

What stronger breast-plate than a heart untainted?
Thrice is he arm'd that hath his quarrel just;
And he but naked, though lock'd in steel,
Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted.—*Shakespeare.*

ădz, *n.* A carpenter's tool for chipping.
ăn'-vil, *n.* An iron block upon which metals are hammered and shaped.
ạu'-g̃er-bĭt, *n.* A bit with a cutting edge or blade like that of an auger.
ăx'-le, *n.* A transverse bar connecting the hubs of the opposite wheels of a car or carriage.
bŭc'-kle, *n.* An instrument, usually of metal, consisting of a rim with a movable tongue or catch, used for fastening things together.
chĭs'-el, *n.* An iron or steel instrument, sharpened to a cutting edge at the end.
cŏl'-an-der, *n.* A vessel with a perforated bottom.

faụ'-çet, *n.* A fixture for drawing liquid from a cask or vessel.

fĕr'-rule (fĕr'-rĭl), *n.* A ring of metal put around a cane, tool handle, etc., to prevent splitting.

hăm'-mer, *n.* An instrument for driving nails, consisting of a metal head fixed crosswise to a handle.

hăm'-mock, *n.* A kind of hanging bed.

hătch'-et, *n.* A small ax with a short handle, to be used with one hand.

ī'-ron (ī'-ûrn), *n.* One of the metallic elements, hard, and very malleable when hot; it is the most useful of all metals.

knīfe, *n.* An instrument usually consisting of a thin blade of steel, with a sharp edge, fastened to a handle.

knŏb (nŏb), *n.* Part of a lock.

knŏck'-er, *n.* A kind of hammer fastened to a door, to be used in seeking admittance.

lătch, *n.* A small piece of iron or wood used to fasten a door.

lē'-ver or **lĕv'-er,** *n.* A bar of metal, wood or other substance, used to exert a pressure or sustain a weight.

măt'-tŏck, *n.* A kind of a pick-ax having the iron ends broad instead of pointed.

mọnk'-ey wrĕnch, *n.* A wrench having a movable jaw.

LESSON 28.

Hardware.

Iron sharpeneth iron, so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend.— *Proverbs.*

nĭp'-pers, *n. pl.* Small pincers for holding, breaking, or cutting.

pĭnch'-ers, *n. pl.* An instrument for drawing nails or gripping things to be held fast.

pụl'-ley, *n.* A wheel with a grooved rim, for transmitting power from or imparting power to the different parts of machinery.

rā'-zor, *n.* An instrument for removing the beard or hair.

re-vŏlv'-er, *n.* A repeating firearm.

rĭv'-et, *n.* A pin of iron or other metal with a head.

sçĭs'-sors, *n. pl.* An instrument for cutting, smaller than shears.

scŭt'-tle, *n.* A wide-mouthed vessel for holding coal.

sçȳthe, *n.* An instrument for mowing.

shŏv'-el, *n.* An instrument used for throwing earth or loose substances.

sĭeve, *n.* A utensil for separating the fine part of any substance from the coarse.

stĭ-lĕt'-to, *n.* A small dagger with a round, pointed blade.

tŏngs, *n. pl.* An instrument used for handling fire or heated metals.

trow'-el, *n.* A mason's tool used for spreading and dressing mortar.

twīne, *n.* A strong thread composed of two or three smaller threads or strands twisted together.

waf'-fle ī-ron, *n.* A utensil for baking waffles.

wąsh'-er, *n.* A ring of metal or other material used to relieve friction and to secure tightness of joints.

wīre, *n.* A thread of metal.

wrĭng'-er, *n.* An instrument for forcing water out of anything.

zĭnc, *n.* A metal of a brilliant white color.

LESSON 29.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Honor and shame from no condition rise,
Act well your part, there all the honor lies.— *Pope.*

ca-jōle′, *v. t.* To deceive or delude by flattery.

căl′-loŭs, *a.* Hardened.

căn′-çel, *v. t.* To efface.

çĕl′-lu-loid, *n.* A compound manufactured from several ingredients, and resembling coral, ivory, amber, etc.

çĕn′-sus, *n.* An official registration of inhabitants.

çĭv-il-i-zā′-tion, *n.* Refinement; culture.

cŏg-nō′-men, *n.* A surname.

cō-ĭn′-çi-dençe, *n.* Occurrence of events at the same time.

cŏm′-mà, *n.* A mark used to denote a short pause.

cŏm-mū′-nĭ-ty, *n.* A society of people having common rights.

cŏn-çeal′, *v. t.* To hide.

cŏn-çĕn′-trāte, *v. t.* To bring to a common center.

cŏn-çĭl′-i-āte, *v. t.* To win over.

cŏn-crēte′, *n.* A compound.

cŏn-cŭr′-rent, *a.* Agreeing in the same act.

cŏn-dĕnse′, *v. t.* To make more compact.

cŏn-sĕc′-u-tĭve, *a.* Following in the same order.

cŏn′-se-quent, *a.* Following as a result.

cŏn-sŏl′-i-dāte, *v. t.* To unite.

cŏn-spĭc′-ū-oŭs, *a.* Easy to be seen.

LESSON 30.

STATIONERS' GOODS.

Books are true levelers. They give to all who faithfully use them, the society, the spiritual presence, of the greatest and best of our race.— *Channing.*

ăl′-bum, *n.* A blank book in which to insert autographs.

blŏt′-ting pā-per, *n.* A kind of paper serving to absorb wet ink, and thus prevent blots.

cärd′-bōard, *n.* A stiff paper or pasteboard for making cards, etc.

du-o-dĕç′-i-mo, *n.* A book in which a sheet is folded in twelve leaves.

ĕn′-vel-ōpe or **ĕn-vĕl′-op**, *n.* A wrapper; a cover, especially of a document, as a letter.

fōl′-io, *a.* Formed of sheets folded so as to make two leaves.

fount′-ain pĕn, *n.* A pen with a reservoir furnishing a continuous supply of ink.

lĕad′ pĕn-çĭl, *n.* An instrument for drawing or making lines, made of black lead.

ma-nĭl′-là paper, *n.* A very durable kind of brown paper, made of Manilla hemp.

mĕm-o-răn′-dŭm bo͝ok, *n.* A book in which memoranda are written.

mū′-çi-lage, *n.* An aqueous solution of gum.

ŏc-tā′-vo, *n.* A book composed of sheets folded so as to make eight leaves.

pāste′-bōard, *n.* A stiff, thick kind of paper, formed of several single sheets pasted one upon another.

prō′-gram or **prō′-grămme**, *n.* A brief outline of the order of the subjects embraced in any public exercise.

quạr'-to, *a* Formed of sheets so as to make four leaves.

stā'-tion-er-y, *n.* The articles usually sold by a stationer, as paper, ink, etc.

tăb'-lets, *n. pl.* A set of leaves of thin material for writing.

văl'-en-tīne, *n.* A love letter sent by young persons to each other on Valentine's day, February 14th.

vĕl'-lum, *n.* A fine kind of parchment rendered clear and white for writing.

wrăp'-ping pā-per, *n.* A coarse paper for tying up parcels.

LESSON 31.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

Ah me! the while I stop to think
What Shakespeare did with pen and ink!
I wonder how his ink was made —
If blue or purple was the shade;
His pen — broad-nibbed and rather stiff,
Like this, or fine? I wonder if
He tried a "Gillott," thirty-nine,
Or used a "Spencerian," like mine?
Or was it brains? No ink, I know,
Will really make ideas flow,
Nor can the most ingenious pen
Make wits and poets of dull men.
So this the miracle explains,
He used his pen and ink with brains.
Mine is the harder task, I think,
To write with only pen and ink.— *Century.*

LESSON 32.

WORDS PERTAINING TO WRITING.

The tongue is not the only way
Through which the active mind is heard,
But the good pen as well can say,
In tones as sweet, a gentle word.— *P. R. Spencer.*

bĭl'-let-dọux (bĭl'-le-dōō), *n.* A love note or letter.

ĕăl'-i-grăph, *n.* A writing machine.

ĕăl-lĭg'-ra-phy or **ĕa-lĭg'-ra-phy,** *n.* Fair or elegant penmanship.

ĕhī-rŏg'-ra-phy, *n.* The art of writing.

ĕŏr-re-spŏnd', *v. i.* To communicate by writing letters.

ĕrāy'-on, *n.* A pencil.

e-pĭs'-tle, *n.* A letter.

e-rā'-ṣure, *n.* A scratching out.

ĕs-ĕrĭ-toire' (**-twär**), *n.* A writing desk.

hī-ēr-o-ḡlўph'-ĭe, *n.* A mystical symbol in ancient writing.

ĭl-lĕġ'-i-ble, *a.* Incapable of being read.

ĭn-sĕrĭp'-tion, *n.* That which is written or engraved on a solid substance.

lĕġ'-i-ble, *a.* Capable of being read.

măn'-u-sĕrĭpt, *n.* A written as distinguished from a printed document.

pĕn'-man-shĭp, *n.* The art of writing; manner of writing.

s◉rą̣wl, *n.* Bad writing.

s◉rĭb'-blĭng, *n.* The act of scribbling, or writing hastily.

ste-nŏg'-rå-pher, *n.* One skilled in stenography.

ste-nŏg'-rå-phy, *n.* The art of writing in shorthand.

tȳpe'-wrī-ter, *n.* A writing machine.

LESSON 33.

HOMOPHONOUS WORDS.

Candor is the seal of a noble mind, the ornament and pride of man, the sweetest charm of woman, the scorn of rascals, and the rarest virtue of sociability.— *Bentzel-Sterman.*

bēat, *v. t.* To strike.
bēet, *n.* A vegetable.

bēech, *n.* A kind of tree.
bēach, *n.* The shore of the sea.

bēer, *n.* A malt liquor.
biēr, *n.* A litter for carrying the dead.

bōld'-er, *a.* More bold.
bōwl'-der, *n.* A large stone.

bōle, *n.* A kind of fine earthy clay.
bōll, *n.* The pod of a plant, as of flax.
bōwl, *n.* A concave vessel.

bôr'-ōugh (bŭr'-rō), *n.* An incorporated town that is not a city.

bŭr'-rōw, *n.* A hole in the ground made by certain animals, for habitation.

bōurne, *n.* A point aimed at.
bōrne, *p. p. of bear.* Carried.
bôrn, *p. p. of bear.* Brought into life.

bur'-y, *v. t.* To cover out of sight.
bĕr'-ry, *n.* A small kind of fruit.

brīd'-al, *n.* Marriage.
brī'-dle, *n.* A curb; a check.

LESSON 34.

GROCERIES.

"Let not thy table exceed the fourth part of thy revenue; too much is a vanity; enough is a feast."

ą̣ll'-spīçe, *n.* A spice of a mildly pungent taste.

bīs'-◉uĭt, *n.* Unfermented bread.

◉ay-◉nne' pĕp-per, *n.* A very pungent pepper.

chŏe'-o-late, *n.* A paste used for making a beverage.

çĭn'-na-mon, *n.* The inner bark of a tree growing in Ceylon.

◉ŏf'-fee, *n.* A drink made from the roasted berry of the coffee tree.

ġĕl'-a-tĭne, *n.* A concrete animal substance.

ḡrēase, *n.* Animal fat in a soft state.

ḡrō'-çēr-y, *n.* A grocer's store.

hŏm'-i-ny, *n.* Corn, prepared for food by boiling.

ĭn'-dĭ-ḡo, *n.* Blue coloring matter.

mą̆e-a-rō'-nĭ, *n.* An article of food composed of paste.

mo-lą̆s'-sę̆s, *n.* The syrup which drains from sugar.

są̆l-e-rā'-tus, *n.* A bicarbonate of potash.

sĭr'-up or **sȳr'-up,** *n.* Sweetened liquid of any kind.

sų̆ḡ'-ar (shŏŏḡ'-ar), *n.* A sweet crystalline substance.

tăp-i-ō′-ca, *n.* A coarsely granular substance obtained from the roots of a plant found in Brazil.

to-băc′-co, *n.* A plant much used for chewing and smoking.

vĕr-mi-çĕl′-li, *n.* The flour of a hard small-grained wheat made into dough.

yēast, *n.* Preparation for raising dough for bread or cake.

LESSON 35.

FISH AND FOWL.

Master, I marvel how the fishes live in the sea.
Why, as men do a-land: the great ones eat up the little ones.— *Shakespeare.*

ăn-chō′-vy, *n.* A small fish of the herring family, caught in the Mediterranean Sea.

căn′-vas-băck, *n.* A species of sea duck, highly esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh.

ēel, *n.* A snake-like fish.

gŭn′-ea fowl, *n.* A fowl of a dark grey color, variegated with white spots.

hăd′-dock, *n.* A sea fish, a little smaller than a cod, which it resembles.

hal′-i-bŭt, *n.* A large sea fish, some weighing 400 or more pounds.

hĕr′-rĭng, *n.* A small fish.

lŏb′-ster, *n.* A marine shell fish.

măck′-er-el, *n.* A marine fish found in the North Atlantic.

mŭs′-kel-lŭnge, *n.* A large kind of pike found in the Northern Lakes, St. Lawrence and Ohio rivers.

oys′-ter, *n.* A mollusk with a bivalve shell, extensively used for food.

phĕas′-ant, *n.* A wild fowl, the flesh of which is used for food.

pĭck′-er-el, *n.* A fresh water fish, belonging to the pike family.

pĭ′-geon, *n.* A small bird of several species.

săl′m-on (săm′-un), *n.* A fish of a yellowish red color.

smĕlt, *n.* A small fish of a silvery white color.

stûr′-geon (-jŭn), *n.* A large fish.

tûr′-bot, *n.* A flat fish with a body nearly circular. It grows to the weight of 20 or 30 pounds, and is much esteemed by epicures.

tûr′-key, *n.* A large fowl, the flesh of which is valued for food.

tûr′-tle, *n.* A sea tortoise, the flesh of which is esteemed as a great delicacy.

LESSON 36.

PERTAINING TO FOOD.

A fig for your bill of fare; show me your bill of company.— *Swift.*

ăl-bū′-men, *n.* White of eggs.

cū′-lĭ-na-ry, *a.* Relating to the kitchen or art of cookery.

çē′-re-al, *n.* Any edible grain, as wheat, rye, etc.

de-lĭ′-cious (-lĭsh′-ŭs), *a.* Affording exquisite pleasure to the taste.

ēat′-a-ble, *a.* Proper for food.

făr-i-nā′-ceous (-shus), *a.* Made of meal or flour.

glŭt′-ton-y, *n.* Excess in eating.

hĕalth′-fŭl, *a.* Wholesome, serving to promote health.

jūice, *n.* The watery part of fruit or vegetables.

lŭs′-cious (lŭsh′-ŭs), *a.* Delicious.

măs′-ti-cāte, *v. t.* To chew.

nū′-trĭ-mĕnt, *n.* That which nourishes.

nū-trĭ′ tioŭs (-trĭsh′-ŭs), *a.* Nourishing.

păl′-a-ta-ble, *a.* Agreeable to the taste.

pro-vĭ′-sion, *n.* A stock of food.

răv′-en-oŭs, *a.* Hungry, even to rage.

rĕl′-ish-a-ble, *a.* Having an agreeable taste.

sā′-ti-āte (sā′-shĭ-āte), *v. t.* To satisfy the appetite to the full.

sā′-vor-y, *a.* Relishable.

vict′-uals (vĭt′-lz), *n.* Sustenance; food.

LESSON 37.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

We may live without poetry, music and art;
We may live without conscience, and live without heart;
We may live without friends; we may live without books;
But civilized man cannot live without cooks.
He may live without books — what is knowledge but grieving?
He may live without hope — what is hope but deceiving?
He may live without love — what is passion but pining?
But where is the man that can live without dining? — *Owen Meredith.*

LESSON 38.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Words are things, and a small drop of ink,
Falling, like dew, upon a thought, produces
That which makes thousands, and perhaps millions, think. — *Byron.*

con′-stĭ-tūte, *v. t.* To make up; to compose.

con-trăct′, *v. t.* To shorten; to lessen.

con-trĭb′-ūte, *v. t.* To furnish in part.

co-nŭn′-drŭm, *n.* A puzzling question.

con-vēn′-ien-cy, *n* That which is convenient.

con′-ver-sant, *a.* Well informed.

con-vĭnce′, *v. t.* To satisfy by proof.

cŏr′-o-net, *n.* An inferior crown worn by noblemen.

cor-rōde′, *v. t.* To eat away by degrees.

cŏs-mĕt′-ic, *n.* An application to improve the complexion.

co-tĭl′-lion (-yun), *n.* A brisk dance performed by eight persons.

crēa′-ture, *n.* An animal; a man.

crĕv′-ĭce, *n.* A narrow opening; a cleft.

crĭb′-bage, *n.* A game of cards.

crĭ′-sis, *n.* The point of time when anything must terminate or take a new course.

crĭt′-ic-al-ly, *adv.* With nice discernment; in a critical manner.

cro-chet′ (crō-shā′), *n.* A netting made with a small hook.

cro-quet′ (krō-kā′), *n.* A game played with balls, mallets and hoops or arches.

crouch, *v. i.* To stoop low; to lie close to the ground, as an animal.

crŭmb, *n.* A small fragment or piece of bread or other food.

LESSON 39.

FRUIT.

The native orchard's fairest trees, wild springing on the hill,
Bear no such precious fruits as these, and never will,
Till axe and saw and pruning knife cut from them every bough,
And they receive a gentler life than crowns them now. — *Holland.*

ăp'-ple, *n.* The fruit of the apple tree.

ā'-prĭ-cŏt, *n.* A fruit of the plum species.

ba-nā'-nȧ, *n.* A tropical fruit.

căn'-ta-lo̤upe, *n.* A small, round, ribbed variety of muskmelon.

chĕr'-ry, *n.* A fruit of the prune species.

çĭt'-ron, *n.* The fruit of the citron tree, resembling a lemon.

cō'-cōa-nŭt, *n.* The nut or fruit of the cocoa.

gōōse'-bĕr-ry, *n.* The fruit of a small shrub.

hŭe'-kle-bĕr-ry or **whor'-tle-bĕr-ry (hwûrt'-l-),** *n.* The fruit of a low shrub.

lĕm'-on, *n.* An oval fruit containing an acid pulp.

līme, *n.* A fruit like the lemon, smaller and more intensely sour.

mŭl'-bĕr-ry, *n.* The fruit of a tree.

mŭsk'-mĕl-on, *n.* A species of melon so called from its musky fragrance.

pēach, *n.* A Persian apple; a tree and its fruit.

pīne'-ăp-ple, *n.* A tropical plant and its fruit.

pŏme'-grăn-ate, *n.* A fruit as large as an orange, of a reddish color and having numerous seeds.

quĭnçe, *n.* A fruit with an acid taste and pleasant flavor.

rāi'-sin, *n.* A grape dried in the sun or by artificial heat.

răsp'-bĕr-ry, *n.* A plant and its fruit.

straw'-bĕr-ry, *n.* The fruit of a small plant.

LESSON 40.

VEGETABLES.

But look at that bin of potatoes! Those are my beautiful Carters;
Every one doomed to be martyrs
To the eccentric desire of Christian people to skin them,
Brought to the trial of fire for the good that is in them — *Holland.*

ăs-păr'-a-gŭs, *n.* A garden plant or vegetable.

eăb'-bage, *n.* A garden plant.

eăr'-rot, *n.* A vegetable having an esculent root.

eau'-lĭ-flow-er, *n.* A variety of cabbage.

çĕl'-er-y, *n.* A plant of the parsley family.

eū'-cŭm-ber, *n.* A vegetable used unripe as a salad.

gär'-lic, *n.* A plant having a bulbous root and strong smell.

lĕt'-tuçe (-tis), *n.* A plant, the leaves of which are used for salad.

ŏn'-ion (ŭn'-yŭn), *n.* The bulb of a plant used for food.

pärs'-ley, *n.* A plant, the leaves of which are used in cooking.

pärs'-nĭp, *n.* A plant with a white spindle-shaped root, used for food.

po-tā'-to, *n.* A plant with a farinaceous tuber used for food.

pŭmp'-kin, *n.* A well known trailing plant and its fruit.

răd'-ish, *n.* A plant, the root of which is eaten raw as a salad.

ru-ta-bā'-gȧ, *n.* A Swedish turnip.

săl'-sĭ-fy, *n.* Vegetable oyster.

spĭn′-ach (spĭn′-ĕj), *n.* A plant whose leaves are used for greens.

to-mā′-to or **to-mä′-to**, *n.* A plant and its fruit.

tûr′-nĭp, *n.* A plant with a bulbous root.

vĕġ′-e-ta-ble, *n.* A plant used for culinary purposes.

LESSON 41.

WORDS PERTAINING TO AGRICULTURE.

"We must not hope to be mowers and gather the ripe, gold ears,
Until we have first been sowers and watered the furrows with tears."

ā′-ere, *n.* Piece of land containing 160 square rods.

ăġ′-ri-cŭl-ture, *n.* The art of cultivating the ground.

ăr′-a-ble, *a.* Fit for plowing or tilling.

cŭl′-ti-vāte, *v. t.* To till.

fĕr′-tile, *a.* Rich; fruitful.

fĕr′-ti-līze, *v. t.* To make fertile or enrich.

grăn′-a-ry, *n.* A store-house for grain after it is threshed; a corn house.

här′-vest-hōme, *n.* The feast made at the gathering of the harvest.

hôr′-ti-cul-ture, *n.* Cultivation of a garden.

lōam′-y, *a.* Consisting of sand, clay and carbonate of lime with decaying vegetable matter.

märsh′-y, *a.* Wet; boggy.

mĕad′-ōw, *n.* A tract of low, level grass land somewhat wet.

ôr′-chard, *n.* An enclosure or collection of fruit trees.

pâs′-tur-aġe, *n.* Land appropriated to grazing.

phŏs′-phate, *n.* A fertilizer formed of phosphoric acid and salt.

plough or **plow**, *n.* An implement for turning up the soil.

rŭs′-ti-cāte, *v. i.* To live or dwell in the country.

stĕr′-ĭle, *a.* Producing little or no crop; barren.

till′-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being tilled.

trough (trąwf), *n.* A long tray.

LESSON 42.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

The time for toil has passed and night has come —
The last and saddest of the harvest eves;
Worn out with labor, long and wearisome,
Drooping and faint, the reapers hasten home,
Each laden with his sheaves.
My spirit grieves that I am burdened, not so much with grain,
As with a heaviness of heart and brain;
Behold my sheaves! Few, light and worthless, yet their weight
Through all my frame a weary aching leaves;
For long I struggled with my hopeless fate,
And stayed and toiled till it was dark and late —
Yet well I know I have more tares than wheat —
Brambles and flowers, dry stalks and withered leaves;
Wherefore I blush and weep, as at thy feet
I kneel down reverently and repeat,
"Master, behold my sheaves."— *Elizabeth Akers.*

LESSON 43.

HOMOPHONOUS WORDS.

Thy purpose firm is equal to the deed:
Who does the best his circumstance allows,
Does well, acts nobly; angels could do no more.— *Young.*

ȧl'-en-dar, *n.* An almanac.
ăl'-en-der, *n.* A hot press.

ȧn'-non, *n.* A large gun.
ăn'-on, *n.* A church law; a dignitary of the church.

ăn'-vas, *n.* A coarse cloth for sails.
ăn'-vass, *v. t.* To solicit something.

ăp'-i-tal, *n.* The chief city; principal.
Ȧp'-i-tol, *n.* The building occupied by Congress or a State legislature.

ā̆ne, *n.* A walking stick.
Ā̆in, *n.* The first murderer.

ȩēil, *v. t.* To line the top or roof of.
sēal, *v. t.* To make fast.

ȩĕll, *n.* A small room, as in a prison.
sĕll, *v. t.* To exchange for money.

ȩĕl'-lar, *n.* A room under the house.
sĕll'-er, *n.* One who sells.

chōōse, *v. t.* To select.
chews (chōōs), *v. t.* To bite and grind with the teeth.

ȩlą̈use, *n.* A part of a sentence.
ȩlą̈ws, *n. pl.* Sharp, hooked nails of animals or birds.

LESSON 44.

ARCHITECTURE.

If cities were built by the sound of music, then some edifices would appear to be constructed by grave, solemn tones, others to have danced forth to light, fantastic airs.— *Hawthorne.*

băl'-us-trāde, *n.* A row of balusters topped by a rail, serving as an enclosure.
bāt'-tle-ment, *n.* A notched or indented parapet.
bāy-wĭn'-dōw, *n.* A window forming a bay or recess in the room and projecting outward in different forms.
bo̱u'-doir (bōō'-dwôr), *n.* A lady's private room.
ȧn' o-py, *n.* A covering over the head.
ȩēil'-ĭng, *n.* The upper interior surface of an apartment.
ȩlo̱s'-et, *n.* A small, close room.
ȩôr'-nĭȩe, *n.* Any molded projection which finishes the part to which it is affixed.
ȩôr'-rĭ-dōr, *n.* A gallery or passage-way.

ȩū'-po lȧ, *n.* A dome-like vault on the top of an edifice.
dŏm'-i-ȩīle, *n.* An abode or permanent residence.
dôr'-mi-to-ry, *n.* Sleeping quarters or a bedroom.
ĕx-tē'-ri-or, *n.* The outside part.
ḡā'-ble, *n.* The vertical triangular end of a house.
ḡăl'-ler-y, *n.* A long and narrow corridor.
ḡŏth'-ĭc, *a.* A style of architecture with high and sharply-pointed arches, etc.
ĭn-tē'-ri-or, *n.* The inside part.
kĭtch'-en, *n.* A cook room.
lä̆un'-dry, *n.* The place where clothes are washed.
lăv'-a-to-ry, *n.* A place for washing.

LESSON 45.

Architecture.

Houses are built to live in more than to look on; therefore let use be preferred before uniformity, except where both may be had.— *Bacon.*

môr'-tĭse, *n.* A cavity cut into a piece of timber to receive the end of another piece cut to fit it.

nĭche (nĭch), *n.* A shell-like recess in a wall for a statue, bust, or other erect ornament.

nûrs'-er-y, *n.* A room in the house, appropriated to the care of children.

ŏb-ṣĕrv'-a-to-ry, *n.* A place from which a view may be commanded.

ō'-ri-el, *n.* A large bay or recessed window projecting outward.

pa-lā'-tial, *a.* Magnificent; like a palace.

păn'-try, *n.* A room where provisions are kept.

păr-tĭ'-tion, *n.* That which divides or separates; an interior wall dividing one part of a house from another.

pa-vĭl'-ion, *n.* A kind of building or turret under a single roof.

pĭ-ăz'-zȧ, *n.* A portico or covered walk supported by arches or columns.

pĭ-lăs'-ter, *n.* A square column, usually set in a wall, and projecting only a fourth or fifth of its diameter.

pōr'-ti-co, *n.* A covered space, enclosed by columns at the front of a building.

ro-tŭn'-dȧ, *n.* A round building.

seŭl'-ler-y, *n.* A place where culinary utensils are kept.

stēe'-ple, *n.* A tower or turret of a church, ending in a point.

strŭe'-ture, *n.* A building of any kind.

tăb'-er-na-cle, *n.* A slightly built or temporary dwelling.

tûr'-ret, *n.* A little tower.

vĕs'-tĭ-būle, *n.* A small hall from which doors open into other apartments in the house.

ve-răn'-dȧ, *n.* A kind of open portico, formed by extending a sloping roof beyond the main dwelling.

LESSON 46.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

The Gothic cathedral is a blossoming in stone, subdued by the insatiable demand of harmony, in man. The mountain of granite blooms into an eternal flower, with the lightness and delicate finish as well as the ærial proportions and perspective of vegetable beauty. Möller, in his essay on Architecture, taught that the building which was fitted accurately to answer its end would turn out to be beautiful, though beauty had not been intended. I find the like unity in human structures rather virulent and pervasive.— *Emerson.*

LESSON 47.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Like leaves on trees the race of man is found,
Now green in youth, now withering on the ground;
Another race the following spring supplies;
They fall successive, and successive rise.—*Homer's Iliad.*

deaf (dĕf or dēf), *a.* Unable to hear sounds.

de-bāt'-a-ble, *a.* Disputable.

dę-brĭs' (dā-brēe'), *n.* Remains; ruins.

dĕe'-o-rāte, *v. t.* To adorn; to beautify.

de-ĕrēase', *v. t.* To diminish gradually.

de-ġĕn′-er-āte, *v. i.* To grow worse.
de-nōte′, *v. t.* To indicate.
de-ō′-dor-ize, *v. t.* To deprive of odor.
de-ṣīr′-a-ble, *a.* Worthy of desire or longing.
de-tē′-ri-o-rāte, *v. t.* To make worse.
dē′-vi-āte, *v. i.* To go out of one's way; to digress.
dĭf′-fi-cŭlt, *a.* Not easy.
di-lăp′-i-dāte, *v. i.* To fall into partial ruin.
dis-ɕoûr′-aġe, *v. t.* To dishearten; to disfavor.
dis-frăn′-ɕhiṣe, *v. t.* To deprive of citizenship.
dis-trĭb′-ūte, *v. t.* To divide among several.
dŭc′-at, *n.* A European coin, either silver or gold.
ĕf-fāçe′, *v. t.* To blot out.
ē′-ġrĕss, *n.* Departure.
ē-lăs-tĭç′-i-ty, *n.* Springiness; rebound.

LESSON 48.

DRUGS.

Physic is of little use to a temperate person, for a man's own observation on what he finds does him good and what hurts him is the best physic to preserve health.—*Bacon.*

ăç′-id, *n.* A sour substance.
ăl′-ka-lī, *n.* A substance which neutralizes acids.
ăm-mō′-nĭ-ă, *n.* An alkali which is gaseous or aeriform in its uncombined state.
a-pŏth′-e-ɕa-ry, *n.* One who prepares and sells drugs for medicinal purposes.
är′-nĭ-ɕă, *n.* A medicine applied externally, for sprains or bruises.
är′-se-nĭc, *n.* An element like a metal of a steel grey color and brilliant lustre; a poison.
bal′-sam, *n.* An aromatic substance flowing from trees.
bĕl-la-dŏn′-nă, *n.* Deadly nightshade.
bĕn′-zĭne, *n.* A light oil of petroleum.
ɕăl′-o-mĕl, *n.* A preparation of mercury.
ɕăm′-phor, *n.* A solid white gum or concrete juice.
ɕa-thär′-tĭc, *n.* A purgative.
ɕhlō′-ro-fôrm, *n.* A medical fluid which when inhaled produces insensibility to pain.
ɕo-lōgne′ (ko-lōn′), *n.* A perfumed liquid.
ɕŏp′-per-as, *n.* Sulphate of iron.
ɕrē′-o-sōte, *n.* An oily, colorless liquid having the smell of smoke.
dis-pĕn′-sa-ry, *n.* The place where medicines are prepared.
drūġ′-ġist, *n.* One who deals in drugs.
ġlўç′-er-ĭne, *n.* A sweet liquid, composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.
ĭp′-e-ɕăc, *n.* An emetic.

LESSON 49.

Drugs.

Oh! what avail the largest gifts of heaven,
When drooping health and spirits go amiss?
How tasteless then whatever can be given!
Health is the vital principle of bliss,
And exercise of health.—*Horace Mann.*

laụ′-da-nŭm, *n.* Tincture of opium.
lĭc′-o-rĭçe, *n.* A dark-colored, sweet substance, much used as a remedy for coughs and colds.
măg-nē′-ṣi-ă (-nē′-zhĭ-ă), *n.* A white powdered earth, used as a mild cathartic.
mĕr′-cu-ry, *n.* A salt used as a remedial agent.

môr'-phĭne, *n.* A vegetable alkaloid extracted from opium.

păr-e-ḡŏr'-ĭc, *n.* A medicine that mitigates pain.

pĕp'-per-mĭnt, *n.* A liquor distilled from an aromatic and pungent plant.

phär-ma-çeū'-tĭc, *a.* Pertaining to knowledge of pharmacy.

phär'-ma-çy, *n.* The art of compounding medicines.

poi'-s̱on, *n.* That which taints or destroys.

quī'-nīne, *n.* Peruvian bark.

rĕs̱'-in, *n.* A solid, inflammable gum of vegetable origin, soluble in alcohol and in essential oils.

săf'-fron, *n.* A vegetable medicine.

s̱a̱lt-pē'-tre or **s̱a̱lt-pē'-ter,** *n.* Nitrate of potassia.

sär-sa-pa-rĭl'-lå, *n.* A medicine distilled from a Mexican plant.

strў-ch'-nīne, *n.* Nightshade, very bitter and poison.

sŭl'-phur, *n.* A simple mineral substance, of a yellow color.

s̱u̱'-mac or **s̱u̱'-măch (shu'-măk),** *n.* A plant or shrub used in medicine.

tĭn̲-c'-tūre, *n.* Slight taste or quality added to anything.

tûr'-pen-tīne, *n.* A clear, colorless balsam taken from the pine, fir, larch and other trees.

LESSON 50.

PERTAINING TO PHYSIC.

I think you might dispense with half your doctors, if you would only consult Doctor Sun more, and be more under the treatment of these great hydropathic doctors, the clouds! — *Beecher.*

ăl-lŏp'-a-thy, *n.* Using medicines to produce effects different from those resulting from disease.

ăm-pu-tā'-tion, *n.* Cutting off a member of the body.

c̱a̱u'-ter-ize, *v. t.* To burn or sear with fire or a hot iron.

çhär'-la-tan, *n.* A quack.

ch-ĭ-rŏp'-o-dist, *n.* A corn doctor; one who extracts corns, warts, etc.

dī-ag̱-nō'-sĭs, *n.* The determination of a disease by means of distinctive marks.

ĕc-lĕc'-tĭc, *n.* Not following any one method or school, but selecting at will from others.

hō-me-ŏp'-a-thy, *n.* Art of curing founded on resemblances.

hŏs'-pi-tal, *n.* An institution for caring for the sick and infirm.

hў-drŏp'-a-thy, *n.* The water-cure.

ĭn-fĭrm'-a-ry, *n.* A hospital where the sick are lodged and nursed.

me-dĭç'-i-nal, *a.* Pertaining to medicine.

när-c̱ŏt'-ĭc, *n.* A medicine which produces sleep.

ō'-pi-ate, *a.* Inducing sleep.

ŏp-tĭ'-cian (-tĭsh'-an), *n.* One skilled in the science of vision.

phў-s̱ĭ'-cian (fĭ-zĭsh'-an), *n.* One skilled in the art of healing.

spe-çĭf'-ic, *a.* Exerting a peculiar influence over any part of the body.

stĭm'-u-lant, *n.* A medicine to produce an exaltation of vital activity.

văc'-çĭ-nāte, *v. t.* To inoculate with kine pox by means of a virus called vaccine, taken from a cow.

vĕt'-ĕr-i-na-ry, *a.* Pertaining to the art of healing domestic animals.

LESSON 51.

HOMOPHONOUS WORDS.

" What shall I do? My boy, don't stand asking;
Take hold of something — whatever you can,
Don't turn aside for the toiling or tasking;
Idle soft hands never yet made a man.'

ç̆ĕnt, *n.* A coin.
sç̆ĕnt, *n.* Odor; the sense of smell.
sĕnt, *v. t.* Past of send; dispatched.

ç̄īte, *v. t.* To summon.
sīte, *n.* Local position; situation.
sīght, *n.* The power of seeing.

ȼlīmb, *v. i.* To rise laboriously.
ȼlīme, *n.* A climate.

ȼōarse, *a.* Rude; composed of large parts.
ȼōurse, *n.* Direction.

ȼōre, *n.* The center of a fruit.
ȼōrps (kōr), *n.* A body of men.

ȼoun'-ç̄il, *n.* A deliberative body.
ȼoun'-sel, *n.* Advice; a legal adviser.

ȼŭr'-rant, *n.* A small fruit.
ȼŭr'-rent, *n.* A stream; onward motion.

dēar, *a.* Beloved; costly.
dēer, *n.* An animal.

dr̥aught (dr̥aft), *n.* A current; that which is drunk.
dr̥aft, *n.* A bill of exchange.

LESSON 52.

DISEASES.

He who cures a disease may be the skillfullest, but he who prevents it is the safest physician. —*T. Fuller.*

ăb'-sç̆ĕss, *n.* A tumor filled with purulent matter.
brŏn-ȼhī'-tĭs, *n.* Inflammation of the bronchial membrane.
ȼa-tărrh', *n.* A disease of the head, caused by a cold.
ȼhŏl'-e-rȧ, *n.* A disease.
dĭph-thē'-rī-ȧ, *n.* A disease in which the throat is inflamed, and coated with a leathery membrane.
dĭs-ēa̤se', *n.* Malady or sickness.
dĭz'-zi-ness, *n.* A whirling in the head.
dy̆s-pĕp'-si-ȧ, *n.* Difficulty of digestion.
ĕp'-i-lĕp-sy, *n.* Disease of the brain attended by convulsions.
ĕr-y-sĭp'-e-las, *n.* A disease in which the skin is inflamed.
g̱ăn̤'-g̱rēne (g̱ăng̱'-), *n.* Mortification of living flesh.

hĭe'-ȼough (hĭk'-kŭp), *n.* Spasmodic inspiration producing sound.
mēa'-sl̤eș, *n.* An eruptive disease
neū-răl'-g̱ĭ-ȧ, *n.* A disease, the chief symptom of which is a very acute pain, seated in the nerve.
pa-răl'-y-sĭs, *n.* Loss of voluntary motion with or without loss of sensation.
pleū'-rĭ-sy, *n.* Inflammation of the pleura or the membrane that lines the chest.
pneū-mō'-nĭ-ȧ (nū-mō'-), *n.* Inflammation of the lungs.
rheu̱'-ma-tĭs̱m (rų̱-), *n.* Painful inflammation of joints and muscles.
sc̱rŏf'-ū-lȧ, *n.* A disease of the glands.
tȳ'-phoid, *n.* Typhus fever of a low grade.

LESSON 53.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

" My jolly young fellow," said Health, " now you really
Have lately been drawing on me rather freely.
Who riots with Pleasure by night and by day
Must expect that in time there'll be something to pay.
For the favors you've had, that you may not forget,
Suppose you just give me your note for the debt.
Write as I dictate:

" ' Twenty years after date
I promise to pay to my health, sure as fate,
For value received, in sin, folly and pleasure,
These prominent parts of estates I should treasure:
My Limbs to be racked with rheumatics and gout;
My Teeth to decay till they mostly rot out;
My Eyes to grow dim and my Hair to grow gray,
While dropsy and asthma take turns day by day;
My Nerves and my Lungs, too, together give way;
My Stomach to fall to dyspepsia a prey;
My Taste to forsake me, my Voice to grow weak,
While my Ears cannot hear, save when Conscience shall speak.
Now sign it. When due you need not waste your breath
For extension. Remember, the protest is Death."

LESSON 54.

PERTAINING TO DISEASE.

Diseases, desperate grown, by desperate appliances are relieved, or not at all.— *Shakespeare.*

āche, *v. i.* To suffer pain.

a-cūte', *a.* Sharp; penetrating.

cŏm'-fort-a-ble, *a.* Free from pain.

cŏn-tā'-gĭŏŭs, *a.* Catching.

cŏn-va-lĕs'-çençe, *n.* Renewal of health.

dis'-lo-cāte, *v. t.* To disjoint.

e-mā'-ci-āte (-shĭ-āt), *v. i.* To lose flesh.

ĕp-i-dĕm'-ĭc, *n.* A disease which, arising from a widespread cause, affects numbers of people at the same time.

fū'-mi-gāte, *v. t.* To apply smoke in cleansing infected apartments.

hăg'-gard, *a.* Having the expression of one wasted by want or pain.

he-rĕd'-i-ta-ry, *a.* Transmitted from parent to child.

ĭm'-be-çĭle, *n.* One without strength either in body or mind.

lū'-na-tic, *n.* A person of unsound mind.

măl'-a-dy, *n.* Sickness or disease of the human body.

ma-lĭg'-nant, *a.* Tending to produce death.

mŏn-o-mā'-nĭ-ăc, *n.* One whose mind is deranged on a single subject.

păr'-ŏx-y̆sm, *n.* The attack of a disease that occurs at intervals.

re-sŭs'-çi-tāte, *v. t.* To revive from apparent death.

străn-gu-lā'-tion, *n.* The act of destroying life by stopping respiration.

wound (wōond or **wownd),** *n.* A hurt; an injury.

LESSON 55.

PERTAINING TO THE HUMAN BODY.

Our body is a well-set clock, which keeps good time; but if it be too much or indiscreetly tampered with, the alarm runs out before the hour.— *Bishop Hall.*

ăn'-kle, *n.* The joint which connects the foot with the leg.

är'-ter-y, *n.* A vessel that conveys the blood from the heart.

au'-di-to-ry, *a.* Pertaining to the sense of hearing.

brŏn'-chi-ă, *n. pl.* The two large divisions of the trachea.

căl-ĭs-thĕn'-ĭcs, *n.* Bodily exercise for strength and graceful movement.

căp'-il-la-rĭes, *n. pl.* Small vessels which connect the arteries with the veins.

căr'-ti-lage, *n.* Gristle.

clăv'-i-cle, *n.* The collar bone.

cŏr'-ne-ă, *n.* The strong membrane which forms the front part of the eye.

crā'-nĭ-ŭm, *n.* The bones which enclose the brain.

cū'-ti-cle, *n.* The outer skin of the body.

dī'-a-phrăgm (-frăm), *n.* The muscle separating the chest from the abdomen.

ĕn-ăm'-el, *n.* The hard substance covering the crown of the tooth.

eye, *n.* The organ of vision.

fā'-cial (fā'-shăl), *a.* Pertaining to the face.

gŭst'-a-to-ry, *a.* Pertaining to tasting.

ĭn-spi-rā'-tion, *n.* The act of breathing air into the lungs.

knŭck'-le, *n.* The joint of a finger.

lăr'-ynx, *n.* The upper part of the wind pipe, constituting the organ of voice.

lĭg'-a-ment, *n.* A white, inelastic substance serving to bind one bone to another.

LESSON 56.

Pertaining to the Human Body.

God made the human body, and it is by far the most exquisite and wonderful organization which has come to us from the Divine hand. It is a study for one's whole life.— *Beecher.*

me-dŭl'-lă ŏb-lŏn-gā'-tă, *n.* The upper portion of the spinal cord, within the skull.

mĕm'-brāne, *n.* A thin layer of tissue serving to cover some part of the body.

mŭs'-cles, *n. pl.* Organs of motion.

mŭs-tâche' (mŭs-tâsh'), *n.* The part of the beard which grows on the upper lip.

ŏl-făc'-to-ry, *a.* Causing to smell.

pa-tĕl'-lă, *n.* The knee pan.

phy-sĭque' (fē-zēk'), *n.* Physical structure of a person.

pleū'-rā, *n.* The membrane that lines the chest.

pŭl'-mo-na-ry, *a.* Pertaining to the lungs.

pŭl-sā'-tion, *n.* A beat or throb.

rĕt'-i-nă, *n.* The membranous expansion of the optic nerve in the interior of the eye ball, which receives the impressions resulting in the sense of vision.

sa-lī'-vă, *n.* Spittle.

shōul'-der, *n.* The upper part of the back.

stŏm'-aċh, *n.* The organ in which the food is digested.

tĕm'-per-a-ment, *n.* Physical and mental character of a person.

tŏngue (tŭng), *n.* Organ of speech and taste.

tўm'-pa-nŭm, *n.* The drum of the ear.

vĕr'-te-brȧ (*pl.* **vĕr'-te-brae**), *n.* A joint or segment of the back bone.

vĭ'-s̲ion, *n.* Actual sight.

wrĭst, *n.* The joint which unites the hand to the arm, consisting of eight small bones.

LESSON 57.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Procrastination is the thief of time ;
Year after year it steals till all are fled,
And, to the mercies of a moment leaves
The vast concerns of an eternal scheme.— *Young.*

ĕl-e-mĕn'-tȧ-ry, *a.* Simple; consisting of a single element.

ĕm-bĕl'-lĭsh, *v. t.* To adorn; to beautify.

ĕn'-er-ġy, *n.* Life; capacity for acting.

e-nū' mer-āte, *v. t.* To number.

en-vī'-ron-ment, *n.* That which surrounds.

ē'-qua-ble, *a.* Equal and uniform.

e-răd'-i-ċāte, *v. t.* To root out.

ĕs-chew', *v. t.* To shun; to avoid.

ĕs-pĕ'-ċial (-pĕsh'-al), *a.* Particular; chief.

ĕs-sĕn'-tial, *a.* Indispensable; important.

e-tĕr'-nal, *a.* Everlasting.

e-văċ'-ū-āte, *v. t.* To make empty.

e-văp'-o-rāte, *v. i.* To pass off in vapor.

ĕx̲-hĭb'-it, *v. t.* To present for inspection.

ĕx̲-hĭl'-a-rāte, *v. t.* To make glad or joyous; to enliven.

ĕx̲-ĭst'-enċe, *n.* The state of being.

ĕx-pănse', *n.* A wide extent of space.

ĕx-pē'-di-ent, *a.* Desirable; advisable.

ĕx-tĕn'-u-āte, *v. t.* To draw out.

ĕx'-tri-ċāte, *v. t.* To disentangle.

LESSON 58.

WORDS USED IN LAW.

Never a law was born that did not fly
Forth from the bosom of Omnipotence,
Matched, wing-and-wing with evil and with good,
Avenger and rewarder — both of God.— *Holland.*

ăb-sċŏnd', *v. i.* To retire from public view to avoid a legal process.

ăb-sŏlve', *v. t.* To pardon; to free from.

ăċ-ċĕs'-so-ry, *n.* One who aids crime, though not present at the perpetration.

ăċ-ċūs̲e', *v. t.* To charge with; to blame.

ăċ-knŏwl'-edġe, *v. t.* To admit; to confess.

ăċ-quĭt'-tal, *n.* Formal release from a charge.

ăċ'-tion, *n.* Suit at law; an act or thing done.

ăd'-e-quāte, *a.* Equal.

ăd-jūre', *v. t.* To charge on oath.

ăd-mĭn-ĭs-trā'-tor, *n.* A man who manages an intestate estate.

ăd-vīs̲e', *v. t.* To give advice.

ăd′-vo-cāte, *n.* One who pleads for another.

ăf-fi-dā′-vĭt, *n.* A written declaration upon oath.

ăf-fīrm′, *v. t.* To declare positively.

ăg-grĕs′-sĭve, *a.* Making the first attack.

a-grēe′-ment, *n.* A bargain, compact or contract.

ăl′-i-bī, *n.* A plea of having been elsewhere at the time an offense is alleged to have been committed.

āl′-ien (āl′-yen), *n.* A foreigner.

ăl′-i-mō-nў, *n.* A separate maintenance.

ăl-lĕge′, *v. t.* To assert; to affirm.

LESSON 59.

Words used in Law.

Plate sin with *gold*, and the strong lance of Justice, hurtless, breaks; clothe it in *rags*, a pigmy's straw doth pierce it.—*Shakespeare.*

a-mē′-na-ble, *a.* Responsible.

ăm′-nĕs-ty, *n.* An act of general pardon.

ăn-nū′-i-ty, *n.* An annual allowance.

ăn-nŭl′, *v. t.* To obliterate.

ăn′-swer (ăn′-ser), *v. t.* To respond to.

ăp-pēal′, *v. t.* To make application for the removal of a cause to a higher court.

ăp-prāiṣ′-al, *n.* A valuation by authority.

ăr′-bi-tra-ry, *a.* Despotic: absolute in power.

ar-rāign′, *v. t.* To accuse.

ăt-tĕs-tā′-tion, *n.* Official testimony.

ăt-tôr′-ney, *n.* One who is legally appointed by another to transact business for him.

au-thŏr′-i-ty, *n.* Legal power; warrant; rule.

bāil′-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being set free after arrest.

be-quĕst′, *n.* Something left by will.

căt′-e-chīṣe, *v. t.* To question or examine.

çĕr-tif′-i-cate, *n.* A testimony in writing.

clāim′-ant, *n.* One who demands something as his right.

clĕm′-en-çy, *n.* Disposition to treat with favor and kindness.

clī′-ent, *n.* One who applies to a lawyer for advice on a question of law.

cōde, *n.* A system of laws.

LESSON 60.

Words used in Law.

"Let us consider the reason of the case, for nothing is law that is not reason."

cŏd′-i-çil, *n.* Supplement to a will.

cŏn-dĕmn′, *v. t.* To pronounce to be wrong; to doom.

cor-rŏb′-o-rate, *v. t.* To confirm.

crŏss′-quĕs-tion, *v. t.* To cross-examine.

de-fĕnd′-ant, *n.* One who opposes a complaint.

de-pō′-nent, *n.* One who gives written testimony to be used in court.

dŏc′-u-ment, *n.* A writing furnishing proof of evidence.

ĕq′-ui-ta-bly (ĕk′-wĭ-), *adv.* Justly; impartially.

ĕx-ĕc′-ū-tor, *n.* One who performs.

ĕx-ĕc′-ū-tive, *a.* Concerned with carrying into effect.

ĕx-ĕc′-u-trĭx, *n.* A female executor.
ĕx′-pi-āte, *v. t.* To atone for.
fī′-at, *n.* A decree.
găl′-lōws, *n.* A frame for the execution of criminals.
gŭărd′-i-an, *n.* One in charge of property or person of a minor.
gŭĭlt′-y, *a.* Wicked; evincing guilt.
hęi′-noŭs, *a.* Enormous; odious.
hĕr′-ĭt-aġe, *n.* Inheritance.
ĭg-no-mĭn′-i-oŭs, *a.* Shameful; dishonorable.
ĭl-lē′-gal, *a.* Unlawful.

LESSON 61.

Words used in Law.

Law and equity are two things which God hath joined, but which man hath put asunder.—*Colton.*

ĭm′-pli-cāte, *v. t.* To bring into connection with.
ĭn-hĕr′-ĭt, *v. t.* To receive by birth.
ĭn-ĭq′-ui-ty (in-ĭk′-wĭ-tў), *n.* A sin or crime.
ĭn-jŭs′-tĭçe, *n.* Violation of the rights of a person.
ĭn-tĕs′-tate, *a.* Without a will.
ĭn-văl′-ĭd, *a.* Of no force.
ĭn-vĕs′-ti-gāte, *v. t.* To inquire into.
jŭdġ′-ment, *n.* Decision of a court.
ju-dĭ′-cial (-dĭsh′-al), *a.* Ordered by a court.
ju-rĭs-dĭc′-tion, *n.* The limit within which power may be exerted.
jŭs′-tĭçe, *n.* Merited reward or punishment.
lą̄w′-yer, *n.* A practitioner of law.
lĕġ′-a-çy, *n.* A bequest.
lē′-gal-ly, *adv.* According to law.
lĕġ-a-tēe′, *n.* One to whom a legacy is bequeathed.
le-ġĭt′-i-mate, *a.* In accordance with law.
lē′-ni-ent, *a.* Merciful; acting without severity.
lī′-a-ble, *a.* Responsible.
lī′-bel, *v. t.* To defame.
lī′-çense, *n.* A written document by which permission is granted.

LESSON 62.

Words used in Law.

They are the best laws, by which the king hath the greatest prerogative, and the people the best liberty.—*Bacon.*

lĭen, *n.* A legal claim.
lĭt′-i-gāte, *v. t.* To contest in law.
măġ′-ĭs-trāte, *n.* A public civil officer.
môrt′-ġaġe (môr′-ġej), *n.* A conveyance of property for security.
môrt-ġa-ġēe′ (môr-), *n.* One to whom a mortgage is given.
môrt′-ġa-ġer (môr-), *n.* The one who conveys property as security for the payment of debt.
nō′-ta-ry, *n.* A public officer who certifies deeds and other writings.
nŭl′-li-fў, *v. t.* To make void; to deprive of legal force.
pĕn′-al-ty, *n.* Punishment for crime or offense.
pĕn-i-tĕn′-tia-ry (-sha-rў), *n.* A house of correction where offenders are confined for punishment, and made to labor.
pĕr′-ju-ry, *n.* False swearing.
pĕt′-it (pĕt′-ў), *a.* Small; little.
plāin′-tiff, *n.* The person who commences a suit.

plēa, *n.* That which is alleged by a party in support of his cause.

prō'-bate, *n.* Official proof.

rāt'-a-ble, *a.* Liable by law to taxation.

re-lēase', *v. t.* To give liberty to.

rĕt-ri-bū'-tion, *n.* Reward and punishment.

scăf'-fold, *n.* An elevated platform for the execution of a criminal.

sĭg'-na-tūre, *n.* One's name written by his own hand.

LESSON 63.

Words used in Law.

The greatest attribute of Heaven is mercy;
And 'tis the crown of justice, and the glory,
Where it may kill with right, to save with pity. - *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

shĕr'-ĭff, *n.* The officer of the county, who executes the laws.

so-lĭç'-ĭt-or, *n.* An attorney or advocate.

sub-poē'-nȧ (-pē-), *n.* A writ commanding the attendance in court of the person on whom it is served, as a witness.

sūe, *v. t.* To seek justice by legal process.

tĕch-ni-căl'-i-ty, *n.* That which is peculiar to any profession or trade.

tĕs'-ta-ment, *n.* A will.

tĕs'-ti-mo-ny, *n.* Proof of some fact.

trĕs'-pass, *n.* Voluntary transgression of the moral law.

trī-bū'-nal, *n.* A court of justice.

văl'-ĭd, *a.* Having legal strength or force.

vĕn'-ūe, *n.* A neighborhood or near place.

vĕr'-dict, *n.* Decision; judgment.

vĕr'-i-fȳ, *v. t.* To prove to be true.

vē'-to, *n.* An authoritative prohibition.

vĭn'-di-cāte, *v. t.* To defend with success.

void, *a.* Of no legal effect whatsoever.

vouch, *v. t.* To make good a warranty of title.

vouch-ēe', *n.* The one who is called into court to make good his warranty of title.

vouch'-er, *n.* One who vouches to anything.

wrŏng, *n.* That which is not right.

LESSON 64.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

The quality of mercy is not strained,—
It droppeth as the gentle rain from Heaven
Upon the place beneath; it is twice blessed,—
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes:
It becomes the throned monarch better than his crown;
But mercy is above this sceptered sway,—
It is an attribute to God himself;
And earthly power doth then show likest God's,
When mercy seasons justice.—*Shakespeare.*

LESSON 65.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

"Oh how many deeds of deathless virtue and immortal crime,
The world had wanted, had the actor said
'I will do this tomorrow.'"

ăb-dŭct′, *v. t.* To take away surreptitiously.

ăs-săs′-sĭn, *n.* One who tries to kill by secret assault.

bûrḡ′-lar, *n.* One who breaks into a house to steal.

cŏn-spĭr′-a-çy, *n.* A combination of men for an evil purpose.

crĭm′-i-nal, *n.* One guilty of crime.

fĕl′-on, *n.* A person guilty or capable of crime.

frăt′-ri-çīde, *n.* One who kills a brother.

nŏm′-i-çīde, *n.* A person who kills another.

ĭm-pŏs′-tor, *n.* A pretender.

ĭn-çĕn′-di-a-ry, *n.* One who secretly sets fire to a building.

lär′-çe-ny, *n.* Theft.

rŏb′-ber-y, *n.* Plunder; theft.

rōgue, *n.* A cheat.

rŭf′-fian (-yan), *n.* A brutal fellow.

smŭḡ′-ḡler, *n.* One who exports or imports secretly without paying duty.

stĭḡ′-mȧ, *n.* Any mark of infamy.

sū′-i-çīde, *n.* Self-murder.

thiēv′-er-y, *n.* Theft.

vā′-ḡran-çy, *n.* Wandering without a settled home.

vĭl′-lain, *n.* A wicked, vile person.

LESSON 66.

HOMOPHONOUS WORDS.

One crowded hour of a glorious life
Is worth a world without a name.—*Walter Scott.*

dew (dū), *n.* Moisture in the atmosphere condensed.

dūe, *a.* Owed, as a debt.

dȯne, *p. p.* Completed.

dŭn, *v. t.* To urge payment; (*a.*) a brown color.

dīe, *v. i.* To cease to live.

dȳe, *v. t.* To color.

dū′-al, *a.* Consisting of two.

dū′-el, *n.* A combat between two.

dȳ′-ing, *v.* Ceasing to live; fading from view.

dȳe′-ing, *v.* Coloring.

ēarn, *v. t.* To gain by labor.

ûrn, *n.* A vessel for earth or ashes.

ewe (yu), *n.* A female sheep.

yew, *n.* A kind of tree.

fâir, *a.* Just; beautiful.

fâre, *n.* Food; the sum paid for conveying a person from one place to another.

fāte, *n.* Doom.

fēte, *n.* A feast.

flēa, *n.* A small insect.

flēe, *v. i.* To run away.

LESSON 67.

GOVERNMENT.

For forms of government let fools contest;
Whatever is best administered is best;
For modes of faith let graceless sealots fight;
His can't be wrong whose life is in the right.— *Pope.*

ăb'-so-lūte, *a.* Without limit.
ăl-lē'-ġiançe, *n.* The duty of fidelity to a king, government, or state.
ăm-băs'-sa-dor, *n.* The representative of one sovereign at the court of another.
ăn'-archy, *n.* Want of government.
Cŏn'-grĕss, *n.* The Legislature of the United States.
cŏn-stĭ-tū'-tion-al, *a.* Regulated by the constitution.
cŏn'-sul, *n.* An official commissioned to reside in a foreign country as an agent or representative.
Czăr, *n.* Title of the emperor of Russia.
ḡŏv'-ĕrn-ment, *n.* Exercise of authority; restraint.
ḡŏv'-ĕrn-or, *n.* One who is invested with supreme authority in a state.
lĕġ'-is-lā-tūre, *n.* The supreme power of a state.
mo-när'-chic-al, *a.* Vested in a single ruler.
nă'-tion-al, *a.* Common to a whole people or race.
pär'-lia-ment, *n.* The supreme council.
prĕş'-i-den-cy, *n.* Office of president.
quō'-rŭm, *n.* The number of members of any body competent by law to transact business.
re-pŭb'-lic, *n.* A country governed by men chosen by the people.
rĕp-re-şĕnt'-a-tive, *n.* A member of the lower house in a State Legislature or in the National Congress.
sĕn'-a-tor, *n.* A member of a senate.
sŏv'-er-eign, *n.* Supreme in power.

LESSON 68.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

We, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.— *From Constitution United States.*

LESSON 69.

PERTAINING TO AUTHORITY.

Obedience is nobler than freedom. What's free?
The vex'd straw on the wind, the frothed spume on the sea?
The great ocean itself, as it rolls and it swells,
In the bonds of a boundless obedience dwells.— *Owen Meredith.*

ăc-quĭ-ĕsçe′, *v. i.* To comply; to agree to.
ąu-thĕn′-ti-cāte, *v. t.* To establish by proof.
băn′-ĭsh, *v. t.* To drive away.
be-sēech′, *v. t.* To entreat; to implore.
cärte bläncḥe′ (kärt blänsh′), *n.* Unlimited authority.
cŏm-pĕl′, *v. t.* To urge by force; to oblige.
cŏm-plī′-ançe, *n.* A disposition to yield to others.
cŏn-çĕs′-sion, *n.* The act of yielding.
cŏn-fôrm′, *v. i.* To obey; to yield to.
cŏn-jūre′, *v. t.* To implore earnestly.
cŏn-trōl′, *v. t.* To govern.
crī-tē′-rĭ-on, *n.* A standard of judging.
dē-çĭ′-şion, *n.* Unwavering firmness.
dĭc-tā′-tor, *n.* One invested with absolute authority.
dŏm-i-nēer′, *v. i.* To rule with insolence; to be overbearing.
ĕn-fōrçe′, *v. t.* To compel.
ĕx-ŏn′-er-āte, *v. t.* To clear of an accusation.
fŏr-bădе′, *v. t.* Prohibited.
ĭm-pĕr′-a-tĭve, *a.* Commanding.
ĭm-por-tūne′, *v. t.* To request with urgency.

LESSON 70.

Pertaining to Authority.

Man, proud man, dressed in a little brief authority,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven,
As make the angels weep.— *Shakespeare.*

ĭn-dŭl′-ġençe, *n.* A favor granted.
ĭn′-flu-ençe, *n.* Controlling power quietly exerted.
lĭm′-ĭt-a-ble, *a.* Restrained.
măn′-dāte, *n.* An official command.
nō′-tĭ-fy, *v. t.* To give notice to.
o-bey′, *v. t.* To be ruled by.
ŏp-prĕs′-sion, *n.* The state of being oppressed; severity.
păr′-don-a-ble, *a.* Admitting of excuse.
pĕr′-ĕmp-to-ry, *a.* Absolute; positive; decisive.
pĕr-mĭs′-si-ble, *a.* Allowable.
pĕr-suāde′ (-swād), *v. t.* To influence by argument.
prē′-çĕpt, *n.* A direction to be followed.
pro-hĭb′-it, *v. t.* To forbid.
re-fūs′-al, *n.* Denial of anything demanded or offered for acceptance.
re-mĭs′-si-ble, *a.* Capable of being remitted or forgiven.
rĕp′-rĭ-mănd, *n.* Severe reproof for a fault.
re-şign′, *v. t.* To yield to another.
re strāint′, *n.* That which restrains or hinders any action, physical, moral or mental.
rĭġ′ or-oŭs, *a.* Exact; severe.
săn′-tion, *v. t.* To give validity or authority to.

LESSON 71.

Pertaining to Authority.

All government, all exercise of power, no matter in what form, which is not based in love and directed by knowledge, is a tyranny.— *Mrs. Jameson.*

sērv'-ant, *n.* One who labors for his master or employer.

sērv'-ĭçe, *n.* Labor performed for another.

se-vēre', *a.* Very strict.

se-vĕr'-i-ty, *n.* Extreme strictness; harshness.

slāv'-er-y, *n.* Bondage.

stērn'-ness, *n.* Severity.

strĭct'-ness, *n.* Exactness in the observance of rules.

strĭn'-gent, *a.* Making severe requirements.

sŭb-jĕct'-tion, *n.* Bringing under the dominion of another.

sŭb-mĭs'-sion, *n.* Meekness; obedience.

sŭb-ôr'-di-nāte, *a.* Holding a lower position.

sŭp'-plĭ-cāte, *v. i.* To implore.

su-prĕm'-a-çy, *n.* Higher authority.

sûr-veil'-lançe, *n.* Inspection; watch.

te-năç'-i-ty, *n.* Firmness.

thwart, *v. t.* To frustrate or defeat.

ty-răn'-nĭc-al, *a.* Severe in government.

ŭm'-pīre, *n.* One who decides a controversy.

ŭn-çĕr'-tain-ty, *n.* Doubtfulness.

yiēld, *v. i.* To give up the contest; to submit.

LESSON 72.

WORDS USED IN POLITICS.

"If you can climb to the top without falling,
Do it. If not, go as high as you can.
Man is not honored by business or calling;
Business and calling are honored by man."

ăp-point-ēe', *n.* A person appointed.

băl'-lot, *n.* A printed ticket used in voting; the act of voting by ticket.

cămp-pāign', *n.* The time an army keeps the field.

căn'-di-date, *n.* One who seeks an office or is proposed for the same.

dĕl'-e-gāte, *n.* A representative.

dĕm'-a-gŏgue, *n.* An artful political orator.

ē-lĕc-tion-ēer', *v. i.* To use arts to secure an election.

ĕl'-i-gĭ-ble, *a.* Proper to be chosen.

fĕd'-er-al, *a.* Pertaining to a league or contract.

lēague, *n.* A union of persons.

ma-jŏr'-i-ty, *n.* More than half.

mĭ-nŏr'-i-ty, *n.* The smaller number.

nŏm-i-nā'-tion, *n.* The power of naming for an office.

nŏm-i-nēe', *n.* One who has been named for an office.

ŏf-fĭ'-cial (-fĭsh'-al), *a.* Pertaining to an office or public trust.

plu-răl'-i-ty, *n.* A greater number; the excess of votes cast for one individual over those cast for any one of several competing candidates.

po-lĭt'-ĭc-al, *a.* Relating to state affairs.

pŏl-i-tĭ'-cian (-tish'-an), *n.* One versed in politics.

prē'-çĭnct, *n.* A district within certain boundaries.

u-năn'-i-moŭs, *a.* Of one mind.

LESSON 73.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Be good, my dear, let who will be clever;
Do noble things, not dream them all day long;
And so make life, death, and the vast forever,
One grand, sweet song.— *Charles Kingsley.*

făb′-u-loŭs, *a.* Not real; fictitious.
făl′-li-ble, *a.* Liable to fail or mistake.
fȧs′-ten (fȧs′-n), *v. t.* To fix firmly.
fē′a-s̰i-ble, *a.* Capable of being done.
fēr-mĕnt′, *v. t.* To set in motion.
fĭc-tĭ′-tioŭs (-tĭsh′-ŭs), *a.* Not genuine; false.
fĭl′-ial (fĭl′-yăl), *a.* Bearing the relation of a child to parents.
fī′-nīte, *a.* Having a limit.
flĕx′-i-ble, *a.* Yielding to pressure; pliable.
flĭm′-s̰y, *a.* Without strength; of loose structure.
fo-mĕnt′, *v. t.* To apply warm lotions to.
fôr′-tu-nate, *a.* Lucky.
fŏs′-sil, *n* That which is old.
frăg′-ĭle, *a.* Easily broken.
frăg′-ment, *n.* A small detached portion.
hēr-mĕt′-ĭc-al-ly, *adv.* Perfectly close.
hĭd′-e-oŭs, *a.* Dreadful to behold.
hŏr′-ri-ble, *a.* Terrible.
hȳ-mĕ-nē′-al, *a.* Pertaining to marriage.
hȳ′-phen, *n.* A mark for joining two syllables.

LESSON 74.

PERTAINING TO SCHOOLS.

I call a complete and generous education, that which fits a man to perform justly, skillfully and magnanimously, all of the offices, both private and public, of peace and war.— *Milton.*

ab′-sençe, *n.* State of being absent.
a-c̰ăd′-e-my, *n.* A school of arts and sciences; or one holding a place between common schools and colleges.
Ăl′-mȧ Mā′-ter, *n.* College or seminary where one is educated.
bă-c̰a-la̲u̲′-re-ate, *n.* Bachelor of arts.
c̰ăt′-a-lŏg̲ue, *n.* Register of names.
c̰lȧs′-sĭc-al, *a.* Of the first rank, especially in literature or art.
c̰ŏl′-leg̲e, *n.* A school for study and instruction in higher branches.
c̰ŏm-mĕnç′-ment, *n.* The day when degrees are conferred by colleges upon students.
c̰ûr-rĭc′-u-lŭm, *n.* A course of study.
de-lĭn̲′-quent, *a.* Failing in duty.
de-pärt′-ment, *n.* One of the divisions of instruction.
dĭs-c̰ĭ-plĭn-ā′-rĭ-an, *n.* One who enforces rigid discipline.
ĕd′-u-c̰ā-tor, *n.* One who educates.
ĕn-rōll′, *v. t.* To record.
ĕx̲-ăm′-ĭne, *v. t.* To inquire into; to scrutinize.
ĕx′-er-c̰i̲s̰e, *v. t.* To set in action; to develop.
fă c̰′-ul-ty, *n.* A body of men to whom any specific right is granted.
g̲răd′-ū-āte, *v. t.* To mark with degrees.
ĭn′-stĭ-tūte, *n.* Institution of learning.
ĭn-strŭc̰′-tion, *n.* The act of furnishing with knowledge.

LESSON 75.

Pertaining to Schools.

Mercy is the fruit of knowledge, cruelty, of ignorance.—*Chas. Reade.*

ĭn-ter-mĭs'-sion, *n.* A temporary pause.
knŏwl'-edġe, *n.* Information.
lȳ-çē'-um, *n.* An association for literary improvement.
pärċh'-ment, *n.* The skin of a sheep or goat prepared for writing on.
pĕd'-a-gŏġue, *n.* A school master.
rĕç-i-tā'-tion, *n.* The rehearsal of a lesson by pupils before their teacher.
rēġ'-ĭs-ter, *n.* A roll; an official enumeration.
rĕġ-u-lăr'-i-ty, *n.* Conformity to rule.
re-view' (-vū), *n.* A looking over.
sċhŏl'-ar-shĭp, *n.* Learning.
sçī-en-tĭf'-ĭċ, *a.* Used in science.
sĕm'-i-na-ry, *n.* A school, academy, college or university.
sēn'-ior (sēen'-yur), *n.* One in the fourth year of his collegiate course, or third year at a professional school.
sŏph'-o-mōre, *n.* One belonging to the second of the four classes in college.
stū'-di-oŭs, *a.* Given to study.
stu-pĭd'-i-ty, *n.* Extreme dullness of understanding.
sū-per-ĭn-tĕnd'-ent, *n.* One who oversees anything, with power of direction.
tēach'-a-ble, *a.* Apt to learn.
tu-ĭ'-tion, *n.* Money paid for instruction.
văl-e-dĭċ'-to-ry, *n.* An address spoken at commencement of a college, by one of the class who receives the degree of bachelor of arts.

LESSON 76.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

Knowledge and wisdom, far from being one,
Have oft times no connection. Knowledge dwells
In heads replete with thoughts of other men;
Wisdom in minds attentive to their own.
Knowledge — a rude, unprofitable mass,
The mere materials with which Wisdom builds,
Till smoothed, and squared, and fitted to its place —
Does but encumber whom it seems to enrich.
Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much;
Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.— *Cowper.*

LESSON 77.

ORATORY.

He is the eloquent man who can treat subjects of an humble nature with delicacy, lofty things impressively, and moderate things temperately.— *Cicero.*

ad-drĕss', *n.* A formal discourse either written or verbal.
ăr-tĭċ'-ū-late, *a.* Distinctly uttered.
ċā'-dĕnçe, *n.* Regular fall or modulation of sound.
dī'-a-lĕċt, *n.* Form of speech.
e-jăċ'-ū-lāte, *v. t.* To utter by sudden impulse.
ĕl-o-ċū'-tion, *n.* The power of expression by words.
ĕl'-o-quent, *a.* Speaking with fluency and elegance.

ĕm'-pha-sĭs, *n.* Force impressed by pronunciation.

ĕx-tĕm-po-rā'-ne-oŭs, *a.* Without previous study; off-hand.

flū'-ent, *a.* Gliding; easily moving.

ġĕs-tĭc'-u-lāte, *v. i.* To make motions; to act.

ġŭt'-tur-al, *a.* Formed in the throat.

ha-răngue', *n.* A noisy or pompous speech.

ĭm-prŏmp'-tū, *adv.* Without previous study.

lĕc'-tūre, *n.* A discourse on any subject.

nā'-şal, *a.* Spoken through the nose.

o-rā'-tion, *n.* An elaborate discourse.

pro-nŭn-çi-ā'-tion, *n.* The act of uttering with articulation.

pŭnc-tu-ā'-tion, *n.* The art of pointing a writing or discourse.

rhe-tŏr'-ĭc-al, *a.* Oratorical.

LESSON 78.

HOMOPHONOUS WORDS.

"Not all who seem to fail have failed indeed,
Not all who fail have therefore worked in vain;
For all our acts to many issues lead."

fēat, *n.* An exploit.

fēet, *n.* Plural of foot.

flūe, *n.* An air passage, especially that of a chimney.

flew, *v. i.* Past of fly.

flour, *n.* Finely ground grain.

flow'-er, *n.* A blossom.

fōrt, *n.* A fortified place.

fōrte, *n.* That in which one excels.

fōrth, *adv.* Forward.

fōurth, *n.* One of four equal parts: (*a.*) next following third.

foul, *a.* Filthy.

fowl, *n.* A bird; poultry.

frănk, *a.* Free; candid.

frănc, *n.* A French coin.

frēeze, *v. t.* To congeal.

frīēze, *n.* A coarse cloth.

gāit, *n.* Manner of walking.

gāte, *n.* An entrance.

ġĭlt, *n.* Appearing like gold.

guĭlt, *n.* Crime.

LESSON 79.

SCIENCES.

Science, when well digested, is nothing but good sense and reason.—*Stanislaus.*

a-cous'-tĭcs (-kow'-stĭks), *n.* The science of sounds.

ăs-trŏn'-o-my, *n.* The science of the heavenly bodies.

bī-ŏl'-o-ġy, *n.* The science of life.

chĕm'-ĭs-try, *n.* The science showing the nature and properties of bodies.

ĕn-to-mŏl'-o-ġy, *n.* The science which treats of insects.

ĕth-nŏl'-o-ġy, *n.* The science that treats of the races of men.

ĕt-y-mŏl'-o-ġy, *n.* Treats of the derivation of words.

ġăs-trŏn'-o-my, *n.* The science of good eating.

ġe-ŏl'-o-ġy, *n.* The science which treats of the structure of the earth.

ġe-ŏm'-e-try, *n.* The science of quantity and mensuration.

ġrăm'-mar, *n.* The science of language.

hȳ'-ġi-ēne, *n.* The part of medical science which treats of the preservation of health.

phĭ-lŏs′-o-phy, *n.* The science of effects by their causes.

pho-tŏg′-ra-phy, *n.* The science of the action of light on bodies.

phy̆s-ĭ-ŏl′-o-ġy, *n.* The science which treats of organs and their functions, in animals and plants.

po-mŏl′-o-ġy, *n.* Science of fruits.

sta-tĭst′-ĭcs, *n.* The science which collects and classifies facts.

te-lĕg′-ra-phy, *n.* The science of communicating by means of telegraphs.

the-ŏl′-o-ġy, *n.* The science of God and his relations to his creatures.

thē′-o-ry, *n.* An exposition of the general principles of any science.

LESSON 80.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

I value science — none can prize it more,
It gives ten thousand motives to adore
Be it religious, as it ought to be.
The heart it humbles, and it bows the knee;
What time it lays the breast of nature bare,
Discerns God's fingers working everywhere.
In the vast sweep of all embracing laws,
Finds Him the real and only Cause;
And in the light of clearest evidence
Perceives Him acting in the present tense;
Not as some claim, once acting, but now not,
The glorious product of His hands forgot —
Having wound up the grand autŏm′aton
Leaving it, henceforth, to itself to run.—*Abraham Coles.*

LESSON 81.

PERTAINING TO SCIENCE.

When man seized the loadstone of science, the loadstar of superstition vanished in the clouds.— *W. R. Alger.*

ăp-pa-rā′-tŭs, *n.* A set of instruments for performing scientific experiments.

ba-rŏm′-e-ter, *n.* An instrument for determining the weight of the atmosphere.

ęrų′-çĭ-ble, *n.* An earthen pot for melting metals.

frĭę′-tion, *n.* The effect of rubbing, or the resistance which a body meets with from the surface on which it moves.

fūse, *v. t.* To dissolve by heat; to melt.

ġal′-va-nĭsm, *n.* Current electricity.

hȳ-drąul′-ĭe, *a.* Pertaining to fluids in motion.

hȳ′-dro-ġen, *n.* A gas which constitutes one of the elements of water.

lăb′-o-ra-to-ry, *n.* The work-room of a chemist.

mī′-ęro-sc̄ōpe, *n.* An optical instrument for magnifying objects.

nī′-tro-ġen, *n.* A gaseous element without taste, odor or color.

ŏx′-y-ġen, *n.* A gas without smell, taste or color.

ō′-zōne, *n.* Oxygen in a condensed form.

phō′-no-ḡrăph, *n.* An instrument for the mechanical registration and reproduction of sounds.

sŭc-'tion, *n.* The act of drawing by exhausting the air.

tĕl'-e-phōne, *n.* An instrument for reproducing articulate speech at a distance, by the aid of electricity.

tĕl'-e-sc̆ōpe, *n.* An optical instrument for viewing distant objects.

ther-mŏm'-e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring temperature.

văc'-ū-ŭm, *n.* A space empty or devoid of all matter.

ve-lŏc'-i-ty, *n.* Rate of motion.

LESSON 82.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Perseverance is a Roman virtue
That wins each god-like act, and plucks success
Even from the spear-proof crest of rugged danger.—*Havard.*

ī'-c̣ī-cle, *n.* A pendant mass of ice.

ĭd'-i-o-c̣y, *n.* Natural absence or marked deficiency of sense and intelligence.

ĭm-ma-tē'-rī-al, *a.* Unimportant.

ĭm-mo̤v'-a-ble, *a.* Firmly fixed; steadfast.

ĭm-pâir', *v. t.* To weaken; to make worse.

ĭm-pâss'-a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being passed.

ĭm-pēde', *v. t.* To hinder.

ĭm-pĕn'-e-tra-ble, *a.* Not to be entered.

ĭm-pĕr'-fect, *a.* Defective in quantity or quality.

ĭm'-ple-ment, *n.* An instrument or utensil as supplying a requisite to an end.

ĭn-ăp-prō'-pri-ate, *a.* Unsuitable.

ĭn-aṳ'-gu-rāte, *v. t.* To make a public exhibition for the first time.

ĭn-c̆ăr'-c̣er-ate, *v. t.* To confine in jail or prison.

ĭn'-c̣ī-dent, *n.* An event; a circumstance.

ĭn-c̆ŏg'-nĭ-to, *a.* In disguise or under an assumed character.

ĭn-co-hēr'-ent, *a.* Unconnected; inconsistent.

ĭn-c̆ŏn-sĭst'-ent, *a.* At variance.

ĭn-c̆ŭl'-cāte, *v. t.* To impress by frequent admonitions.

ĭn-dĕf'-i-nĭte, *a.* Having no certain limits.

ĭn-ĕv'-i-ta-ble, *a.* Unavoidable.

LESSON 83.

ARITHMETIC.

Application is the price to be paid for mental acquisition. To have the harvest we must sow the seed.—*Bailey.*

ăb'-străct, *a.* Used without application to things.

ăd-dĭ'-tion, *n.* Increase; that part of arithmetic which treats of adding numbers.

a-mount', *n.* The sum total or result.

a-năl'-y-sĭs, *n.* Resolution of anything into its elements.

ăn'-a-lyze, *v. t.* To separate into first principles.

a-rĭth'-me-tic, *n.* The science of numbers.

ăv'-er-a̤ge, *n.* A mean proportion.

ăv-oir-du-poi̤s' (av-er-), *n.* A system of weights for coarser commodities.

bā'-sĭs, *n.* The first principle.

c̆ăl'-cu-lāte, *v. t.* To reckon; to compute.

c̆ăr'-at, *n.* Weight of four grains.

c̣ī'-pher, *n.* A character that by itself expresses nothing but placed at the right of a number increases its value tenfold.

dĕç'-ĭ-mal, *n.* Having tenfold increase or decrease.

dĕf'-i-ç̣it, *n.* Deficiency in amount.

dĕm'-on-strāte, *v. t.* To make evident or plain.

de-nŏm-i-nā'-tion, *n.* A name.

dĭg'-ĭt, *n.* One of the nine figures; any number to ten.

dĭm-i-nū'-tion, *n.* Making or growing less.

dis'-ɕount, *n.* Payment in advance of interest upon money loaned.

dĭv'-i-dend, *n.* A number divided.

LESSON 84.

Arithmetic.

The mind, like all other things, will become impaired, the sciences are its food,— they nourish, but at the same time they consume it.— *Bruyère.*

di-vĭ'-ʂion, *n.* Separating into parts.

dŏl'-lar, *n.* A silver coin of the U. S. weighing about 412½ grains; also gold coin weighing $25\frac{8}{10}$ grains standard gold, or $23\frac{2}{10}$ grains pure gold.

drăm, drăchm, } *n.* ⅛ oz. apothecary's weight.

dū-o-dĕç'-i-mal, *a.* Proceeding by twelves.

e-qŭiv'-a-lent, *a.* Equal in value.

ĕv-o-lū'-tion, *n.* The extraction of roots.

ĕx-ăm'-ple, *n.* A pattern or copy; a sample.

ĕx-pō'-nent, *n.* That which points out or represents.

ĕx-trăc'-tion, *n.* The act of drawing out.

frăc'-tion, *n.* A portion.

fŭn da-mĕn'-tal, *n.* Essential part.

grōss, *n.* Twelve dozen; *a.* coarse.

gāin, *n.* Profit; benefit.

găl'-lon, *n.* A measure containing four quarts.

ɡāuge, *v. t.* To measure; to estimate.

hälve, *v. t.* To divide into two equal parts.

ĭn-sur'-anç̣e, *n.* Premium paid for insuring property.

ĭn'-te-ɡral, *a.* Entire; not fractional.

ĭn'-ter-est, *n.* Premium paid for use of money.

ĭn-vo-lū'-tion, *n.* The multiplication of a number into itself a given number of times.

LESSON 85.

Arithmetic.

The sciences are of a sociable disposition, and flourish best in the neighborhood of each other; nor is there any branch of learning but may be helped and improved by assistance drawn from other arts.— *Blackstone.*

măth-e-ma-tĭ'-cian, *n.* One versed in mathematics.

măx'-i-mŭm, *n.* The greatest quantity or value attainable.

mĕaʂ'-ūre, *n.* Estimated extent or limit.

mĭn'-i-mŭm, *n.* The least quantity possible in a given case.

mĭn'-u-ĕnd, *n.* The number from which another is to be subtracted.

nąught, *n.* Nothing.

nine'-ti-eth, *n.* One of ninety equal parts.

no-tā'-tion, *n.* Any method of using signs, symbols, etc.

nū-mer-ā'-tion, *n.* The act of numbering.

nū'-mer-al, *n.* A figure or character used to express a number.

quąd'-rų-ple, *n.* A fourfold amount.

quan'-ti-ty, *n.* Measure; amount.

quō'-tient (kwō'-shent), *n.* The number resulting from dividing one number by another.

re-çĭp'-ro-cal, *n.* The quotient arising from dividing unity by any quantity.

rā'-ti-o (-shĭ-ō), *n.* Fixed relation of numbers.

rĕck'-on, *v. t.* To compute.

re-māin'-der, *n.* Anything left after removal of part.

scāle, *n.* Basis for a numeral system.

ŭn'-der-wrī-ter, *n.* One who insures; an insurer.

ū'-şū-ry, *n.* Illegal interest.

LESSON 86.

LINES AND FORMS.

"Right is the center of a circle, 'about right' its circumference; the circumference may be drawn to any size, but the center always remains the same."

ăc'-me, *n.* The highest point.

ăl'-tĭ-tūde, *n.* Height.

ăn'-gle, *n.* A point where two lines meet.

ärc, *n.* A segment of a circle.

ā'-re-ă, *n.* Any plane surface.

çĕn'-tral, *a.* Near the center.

çĭr'-cle, *n.* A plane figure bounded by a single curved line, every point of which is equally distant from a point within called the center.

çĭr-cŭm'-fer-ençe, *n.* The line that bounds a circle.

cŏl'-umn, *n.* A cylindrical support for a roof; a perpendicular set of lines.

cŏn'-cāve, *a.* Hollow.

cŏn'-vĕx, *a.* Regularly protuberant or bulging.

crĕs'-çent, *n.* The figure of the new moon.

cū'-bĭc, *a.* Having the form of a cube.

cûr'-va-tūre, *n.* A continued bending.

çȳ'-cle, *n.* A circle.

çȳl'-ĭn-der, *n.* A long, circular body of uniform diameter.

dī-ăg'-o-nal, *n.* The line joining two not adjacent angles of a quadrilateral.

dī-ăm'-e-ter, *n.* A straight line through the center of a circle or sphere.

heĭght, *n.* Altitude; elevation.

hĕx'-a-gŏn, *n.* A plane figure of six sides and six angles.

LESSON 87.

Lines and Forms.

"Curved is the line of beauty,
Straight is the line of duty:
Follow the last and thou shalt see
The other ever following thee."

hŏr-i-zŏn'-tal, *a.* Parallel to the horizon; on a level.

hȳ-pŏt'-e-nūse, *n.* The longest side of a right-angled triangle.

ĭr-rĕg'-ū-lar, *a.* Not uniform.

ŏb-lïque' (**-lēek** or **-līk**), *a.* Slanting.

ŏb-tūse', *a.* An angle greater than a right angle.

ŏc'-ta-gŏn, *n.* A plane figure of eight sides and eight angles.

păr'-al-lel, *n.* Lines equidistant from each other, proceeding in the same direction.

pĕr-pen-dĭc'-u-lar, *a.* Vertical; in geometry, at right angles to a given line.

pŏl'-y-gŏn, *n.* A plane figure with more than four sides.

pȳr'-a-mĭd, *a.* A solid with triangular sides meeting in a common vertex.
py-răm'-i-dal, *a.* Relating to pyramid.
quạd'-răn-gle, *n.* A plane figure with four angles.
quạd-ri-lăt'-er-al, *n.* A figure having four sides and four angles.
rā'-dĭ-ŭs, *n.* Half the diameter of a circle.
rĕc'-tăn-gle, *n.* A figure having four sides and four right angles.
so-lĭd'-i-ty, *n.* Density.
sphĕr'-ic-al, *a.* Round, like a sphere.
trī-ăn'-gu-lar, *a.* Having three angles.
vĕr'-tĭ-cal, *a.* Upright.
zē'-nith, *n.* The point in the heavens directly overhead.

LESSON 88.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

"If upright or horizontal, or obliquely I incline,
Whether straight or curved you see me, I am what is called a line.
Like railroad tracks or telegraph wires or many things that I could tell,
Which side by side extend so even, are lines which we call parallel.
Should two of us be joined together at one end, and then we take
Different directions, wholly, 'tis an angle that we make.
When the lines are perpendicular, a right angle you will find;
Acute is smaller, obtuse is larger, here is one of every kind.
Draw these lines as I will show you; count them — one, two, three,
And because there are three angles, 'tis a triangle you see.
Very many kinds there may be, right-angled, acute, obtuse,
I-sŏs-çe-lēs and equilateral; let not these names your mind confuse.
If we have four sides all equal, four right angles where they meet,
And have drawn our figure neatly, we shall have a square complete."

LESSON 89.

HOMOPHONOUS WORDS.

A man can bear a world's contempt,
When he has that within which says he's worthy.— *Alexander Smith.*

găm'-bol, *v. i.* To play; to frolic.
găm'-ble, *v. i.* To play for money.

guĕssed, *v. t.* Conjectured.
guĕst, *n.* A visitor.

hâre, *n.* A small animal.
hâir, *n.* The covering of part of the head.

hēar, *v. t.* To perceive by the ear.
hēre, *adv.* In this place.

hēel, *n.* The back part of the foot.
hēal, *v. t.* To effect a cure.

heärt, *n.* A vital organ.
härt, *n.* A wild animal.

hew (hū), *v. t.* To cut roughly.
hūe, *n.* A tint; a color.

hēard, *v. t.* Past tense of hear.
hĕrd, *n.* A number of beasts assembled together.

hĭm, *pron.* Objective case of *he.*
hȳmn, *n.* A song of devotion.

hōle, *n.* An opening.
whōle, *a.* All of anything.

LESSON 90.

GEOGRAPHY.

Weep not that the world changes; did it keep
A stable, changeless state, 'twere cause indeed to weep.—*Bryant.*

ăb-o-rĭġ′-i-nal, *a.* First; primitive; original.

a-bўss′, *n.* A bottomless depth or gulf.

ăt′-mos-phēre, *n.* The air that surrounds the earth.

ąu-rō′-rå bō-re-ā′-lĭs, *n.* The northern lights.

ca͡ăt′-a-ra͡ct, *n.* A large waterfall.

ca͡hąsm, *n.* A deep opening caused by rupture.

ca͡ŏl′-o-ny, *n.* A settlement.

ca͡rā′-ter, *n.* The mouth of a volcano.

e-quā′-tor, *n.* A great circle which divides the earth into the northern and southern hemispheres.

ē′-qui-nŏx, *n.* The time when days and nights are equal in length.

frŏn′-tiēr, *n.* The part of a country that fronts on another country.

ġeȳ′-ser, *n.* A boiling fountain.

ġe-ŏġ′-ra-phy, *n.* The science which treats of the earth and its inhabitants.

ġlā′-çier, *n.* A field of ice or snow moving slowly down a mountain side.

hĕm′-i-sphĕre, *n.* A half sphere.

ho-rī′-zon, *n.* The apparent junction of earth and sky.

īs′-land (īl′-and), *n.* A body of land surrounded by water.

lăt′-i-tūde, *n.* Distance either north or south of the equator.

lŏn′-ġi-tūde, *n.* Distance either east or west of some given meridian.

me-rĭd′-i-an, *n.* An imaginary great circle passing around the earth, and through the poles.

LESSON 91.

Geography.

I believe this earth is but the vestibule to glorious mansions, through which a moving crowd forever press.—*Joanna Baillie.*

mē′-te-or, *n.* A transient, fiery body seen in the atmosphere.

me-trŏp′-o-lĭs, *n.* The chief city of a state or country.

mi-råġe′ (-råzh), *n.* An optical illusion.

ō′-a-sĭs, *n.* A fertile spot in a desert.

ō-ça͡e-ăn′-ia͡ (-she-ăn′-), *a.* Found or formed in the ocean.

pen-ĭn′-sū-lå (-sū-, or -shu-), *n.* Land almost surrounded by water.

plå-teau′ (-tō), *n.* A level area of land in an elevated position.

prāi′-rie, *n.* An extensive tract of land without trees.

prĕç′-i-pĭça͡e, *n.* A very steep descent.

ra-vīne′ (ra-vēn′), *n.* A deep hollow.

sça͡ēn′-er-y, *n.* Combination of natural views.

sĕc′-tion, *n.* A division; a portion.

sō′-lar, *a.* Pertaining to the sun.

sŭb-ter-rā′ ne-oŭs, *a.* Under ground.

sûr′-fa͡çe, *n.* The outside.

tŏr′-rent, *n.* A stream running rapidly, as down a precipice.

tĕr′-ri-to-ry, *n.* Extent of country not yet admitted as a State into the Union, but has a separate legislature of its own.

trŏp′-ĭc-al, *a.* Pertaining to the tropics.

ŭn′-du-lā-ting, *p. a.* Rising and falling like waves; rolling.

văl′-ley, *n.* Space between hills or mountains.

LESSON 92.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

"The strange current of human existence is like the Gulf Stream: three-score and ten years long, it bears each and all of us with a strong, steady sweep away from the Tropics of childhood, enameled with verdure and gaudy with bloom, through the temperate regions of manhood and womanhood, on to the frigid, lonely shores of dreary old age, snow-crowned and ice-veined. Individual destinies seem to resemble the tangled drift on those broad, bounding billows, driven hither and thither, some to be scorched by equatorial heats, some to perish with polar perils, a few to take root and flourish, and many to stagnate in the long, inglorious rest of a Sargasso Sea."

LESSON 93.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"To have the taste of a gentleman and the purse of a beggar is about the height of human misery."

ĭn-făt'-ū-ā-ted, *a.* Overcome by some foolish passion.
ĭn'-fi-nĭte, *a.* Unlimited.
ĭn-flĕx'-i-ble, *a.* Unalterable.
ĭn-grā'-ti-āte (-shĭ-āte), *v. t.* To bring into favor.
ĭn-grē'-di-ent, *n.* A component part.
ĭn-ĭ'-tial (-ĭsh'-al), *n.* The first letter of a word.
ĭn-ĭ'-ti-āte (-shĭ-āte), *v. t.* To begin; to introduce into a society or organization.
ĭn-sĭg-nĭf'-i-cant, *a.* Without meaning; unimportant.
ĭn-sta-bĭl'-i-ty, *n.* Want of firmness in purpose.
ĭn'-stru-ment, *n.* That by which work is performed or anything effected.
ĭn-tăn'-gi-ble, *a.* That which cannot be touched.
ĭn-tĕn'-si-fy, *v. t,* To render more intense.
ĭn-ter-çĕpt', *v. t.* To stop on the way.
ĭn-ter-fēre', *v. i.* To take part in the concerns of others; to intermeddle.
ĭn-tĕr'-nal, *a.* Inward; interior.
ĭn-ter-nă'-tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to the relation of two or more nations.
ĭn'-tri-cate, *a.* Complicated; obscure.
ĭr-re-spŏn'-si-ble, *a.* Not to be trusted.
ī'-vo-ry, *n.* The tusks of an elephant.
jū'-ve-nile, *a.* Young.

LESSON 94.

PERTAINING TO MOTION.

There is a medium between velocity and torpidity; the Italians say it is not necessary to be an antelope, but we should not be a tortoise.—*D'Israeli.*

ăc-çĕl'-er-āte, *v. t.* To quicken.
ăc-tĭv'-i-ty, *n.* Agility.
ăg'-ile, *a.* Quick of motion.
ăn'-i-māte, *v. t.* To quicken; to give life to.
çe-lĕr'-i-ty, *n.* Rapidity of motion.
crawl, *v. i.* To creep.
ĕx-pe-dĭ'-tious, *a.* Quick.
hās'-ten (hās'-n), *v. t.* To hurry.
nĭm'-bly, *adv.* With light, quick motion.
noise'-less, *a.* Silent; without noise.

pro-grĕs'-sion, *n.* A moving forward.
quĭck'-ness, *n.* Rapidity of motion.
ra-pĭd'-i-ty, *n.* Swiftness.
re-ăc'-tion, *n.* Movement in a contrary direction.
re-mo̅v'-al, *n.* Change of place.
sprĭght'-ly, *a.* Lively; brisk.
stă̅g'-nant, *a.* Motionless.
stā'-tion-a-ry, *a.* Not moving.
swĭft'-ness, *n.* Rapid motion.
vē-lŏç'-i-ty, *n.* Quickness of motion.

LESSON 95.

PERTAINING TO LAZINESS AND FATIGUE.

Go to the ant, thou sluggard, learn to live,
And by her busy ways reform thine own.—*Smart.*

en-nui' (ŏng-nwē'), *n.* A feeling of weariness and disgust.
fa-tīgue', *n.* Exhaustion of strength.
ĭn-ēr'-ti-ȧ (-shĭ-ȧ), *n.* That property of matter by which it tends when at rest to remain so, and when in motion to continue in motion.
ĭn-de-făt'-i-ga-ble, *a.* Not yielding to fatigue.
ĭn'-do-lençe, *n.* Indisposition to labor.
la-bō'-ri-oŭs, *a.* Toilsome; tiresome.
lă̅n'-guish, *v. i.* To sink away; to pine.
lă̅n'-guor (lăng'-gwur), *n.* Listlessness.
lăs'-si-tūde, *n.* Weariness; dullness.
lā'-zi-ness, *n.* Indolence.
lĕth'-ar-gy, *n.* Dullness; inaction.
loi'-ter, *v. i.* To linger on the way.
slō̅v'-en-ly, *a.* Disorderly; not neat.
slŭ̅g'-gard, *n.* A lazy person.
squā'-lôr, *n.* Foulness; filthiness.
tē'-di-oŭs or **tēd'-yus,** *a.* Wearisome.
tīre'-sŏme, *a.* Tedious; fatiguing.
toil'-sŏme, *a.* Laborious.
tôr'-por, *n.* Loss of motion; inactivity.
wēa'-ri-ness, *n.* Exhaustion of strength.

LESSON 96.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

"Oh friend, grown weary with the painful climbing
Up Fame's high mount which ever upward slopes;
On whose sad ear Fate's bells are ever chiming
The funeral knell of thy most cherished hopes;
Hast thou drunk deep of Marah's bitter fountain?
Has thy bright gold changed into useless dross?
Remember! One before thee climbed a mountain,
And gained upon its summit — *but a cross.*"

LESSON 97.

WORDS PERTAINING TO MUSIC.

The man that hath no music in his soul,
And is moved not by concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils.— *Shakespeare.*

can-tā'-tȧ, *n.* A musical composition comprising choruses and solos, arranged in a somewhat dramatic manner.
choir (kwīr), *n.* A company of singers in church service.
chŏr'-is-ter, *n.* One who leads a choir

ċŏn-dŭċt'-or, *n.* The leader or director in a musical performance.

ċŏn-trăl'-to, *n.* The part sung by the highest male or lowest female voice.

ċўm'-bal, *n.* A musical instrument of brass.

ḡui-tăr', *n.* A stringed musical instrument.

här'-mo-ny, *n.* A just adaptation of parts to each other.

mū-şĭ'-cian (-zish'-an), *n.* A skillful performer of music.

ŏp'-er-å, *n.* A musical drama.

ŏr-a-tō'-rĭ-o, *n.* A sacred composition of music, the subject of which is generally taken from the Scriptures.

ôr'-ċhes-trå, *n.* A band of instrumental musicians.

pĭ-ä'-no, *n.* A musical instrument.

quạr-tĕt', quạr-tĕtte', *n.* A piece of music with four parts each sung or played by a single person.

sċhŏt'-tīsche (shŏt'-tēesh), *n.* Music appropriate to a kind of dance.

sĕr-e-nāde', *n.* Music in the open air at night.

so-prä'-no, *n.* The highest female voice.

sўm'-pho-ny, *n.* An instrumental and vocal composition of music.

vŏl'-un-ta-ry, *n.* The organ playing at the opening of church.

zĭth'-er, *n.* A musical instrument with twenty-eight strings.

LESSON 98.

HOMOPHONOUS WORDS.

Do what thou dost as if the stake were heaven,
And that thy last deed ere the judgment day.— *Kingsley.*

ī'-dle, *n.* Lazy.

ī'-dol, *n.* A person or thing much loved or adored.

ī'-dyl, *n.* A short, pastoral poem.

ĭn-dīct', *v. t.* To charge with crime.

ĭn-dīte', *v. t.* To compose.

kĭll, *v. t.* To deprive of life.

kĭln, *n.* A large oven.

knēad, *v. t.* To work together.

nēed, *v. t.* To be in want of.

knīght, *n.* A brave horseman; a title.

nīght, *n.* Time of darkness.

knew (nū), *v. t.* Past of know; to have been aware of.

gnū, *n.* A South African animal.

new, *a.* Of late origin.

knŏt, *v. t.* To tie; to perplex.

nŏt, *adv.* A word expressing denial.

lĕs'-sen, *v. t.* To diminish.

lĕs'-son, *n.* That which is to be learned.

lĕv'-ee, *n.* An assembly.

lĕv'-y, *v. t.* To raise or collect by assessment.

LESSON 99.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

The following is an illustration of pronunciation and spelling in the use of wrong words which have the same pronunciation as the right words, and which properly read, would sound right. In copying from dictation, the student is to write the *right* word.

A rite suite little buoy, the sun of a grate kernel, with a rough about his neck, flue up the road as swift as eh dear. After a thyme he stopped at a gnu

house and wrung the belle. His tow hurt hymn and he kneaded wrest. A feint mown of pane rows from his lips. The made who herd the belle was about to pair a pare, but she through it down and ran with all her mite, for fear her guessed would not weight. Butt, when she saw the little won, tiers stood in her ayes at the site. "Ewe poor deer! Why due yew lye hear? Are yew dyeing!" "Know," he said, "I am feint too thee corps." She bore him inn her arms, as she aught, too a room where he might bee quiet, gave him bred and meet, held cent under his knows, tide his choler, rapped him warmly, gave him some suite drachm from a viol, till at last he went fourth hail as a young horse. His eyes shown, his cheek was as read as a flour, and he gambled a hole our.

LESSON 100.

FIRE AND FUEL.

Fire! fire! It sets me in a craze
To see a first-class building all ablaze;
A burning house resembles, when I'm nigh,
Some old acquaintance just about to die.— *Carleton.*

ăn'-thra-çīte, *n.* A hard variety of mineral coal.

bēa'-con, *n.* A signal fire to notify the approach of an enemy.

bĭ-tū' mi-noŭs, *a.* Compounded with bitumen and mineral pitch.

bŏn'-fīre, *n.* A fire made to express public joy, or for amusement.

bûrn'-ing, *v. i.* Being on fire.

cănn'-nel cōal, *n.* A kind of mineral coal that burns with a clear, yellow flame, and has been used as a substitute for candles.

căr'-bon, *n.* Pure charcoal.

chär'-cōal, *n.* Coal made by charring wood.

cōke, *n.* Mineral coal charred

com-bŭs'-ti-ble, *a.* Capable of burning.

cŏn-fla-grā'-tion, *n.* Fire on a great scale.

făg'-ot, *n.* A bundle of sticks or twigs for fuel.

găs'-o-lĭne, *n.* A fluid obtained from bituminous coal.

hŏl'-o-caust, *n.* Completely consumed by fire; great loss of life by fire.

ĭn-can-dĕs'-cent, *a.* White or glowing with heat.

ĭn-flăm'-ma-ble, *a.* Capable of being set on fire.

kĕr'-o-sēne, *n.* Oil distilled from bituminous coal.

kĭn'-dling, *n.* Material for commencing a fire.

pēat, *n.* A kind of vegetable substance, dried, used for fuel.

pe-trō'-le-ŭm, *n.* A liquid, inflammable, bituminous oil.

LESSON 101.

FURNITURE.

"Home's not merely four square walls,
Though with pictures hung and gilded;
Home is where affection calls,
Filled with shrines the heart hath builded."

bĕd'-stĕad, *n.* A frame for supporting the bed.

bōōk'-cāse, *n.* A case with shelves for holding books.

bric'-a-brăc, *n.* A miscellaneous collection of antiquarian or artistic curiosities.

bū'-reau (bū'-rō), *n.* A chest of drawers.

căb'-i-net, *n.* A piece of furniture with drawers, shelves and doors.

çhăn-de-lēr', *n.* A frame with branches to hold a number of lights for illumination.

çhĭf-fo-nēr' (**shĭf-fon-ēer'**), *n.* A movable and ornamental piece of furniture.

cŭp'-board (**kŭb'-urd**), *n.* A small closet in a room, with shelves for dishes.

cu̧sh'-ion, *n.* Any stuffed or padded surface.

dĭ-văn', *n.* A movable sofa.

ēa'-şel, *n.* A frame on which pictures are placed.

lounge, *n.* A small sofa.

ŏt'-to-man, *n.* A stuffed seat without a back.

pĕd'-es-tal, *n.* The part on which an upright work stands.

portiere (**pŏr-tĭ-êr'**), *n.* A curtain, hanging across the opening for a door.

rā'-di-ā-tor, *n.* The part of a heating apparatus the use of which is to radiate heat.

re-frĭg'-er-ā-tor, *n.* A box for keeping things cool by means of ice.

sīde'-bōard, *n.* A piece of cabinet-work, with compartments for dishes.

sō'-fā, *n.* A long, cushioned seat, used as a piece of furniture.

tęte'-å-tęte (**tāt'-å-tāt**), *n.* A form of sofa for two persons.

LESSON 102.

PERTAINING TO PICTURES.

Every man carries in his own head more pictures than are to be found in all the galleries of the world.— *Beecher.*

ăm'-bro-tўpe, *n.* A picture taken on prepared glass.

da-gŭĕrre'-o-tўpe, *n.* A picture on a plate of copper.

dū'-plĭ-cate, *n.* An exact copy.

ĕf'-fi-ġy, *n.* An imitative figure.

făc-sĭm'-i-le, *n.* An exact counterpart or copy.

ĭm-i-tā'-tion, *n.* Likeness.

līke'-ness, *n.* That which resembles or copies.

lĭth'-o-gråph, *n.* A print from a drawing on a stone.

mĭn'-ĭ-a-tūre, *n.* A painting in colors on a reduced scale.

nĕg'-a-tĭve, *n* A picture on glass, used for producing photographs.

ō'-le-o-grăph, *n.* A picture produced in oils, by a process similar to lithographic printing.

pāint'-ing, *n.* A likeness, image, or scene depicted with paints.

phō'-to-gråph, *n.* A picture obtained by photography.

pĭc-tur-ĕsque', *a.* Fitted to form a good or pleasing picture.

pōr'-trait, *n.* An exact likeness of a person.

rĕp-re-şen-tā'-tion, *n.* A picture, model or other facsimile.

re-şĕm'-ble, *v. t.* To be alike or similar to.

sĭm-i-lăr'-i-ty, *n.* Close likeness.

sĭ-mĭl'-i-tūde, *n.* Likeness; resemblance.

xy-lŏg'-ra-phy (**zi-lŏg'-**), *n.* Wood engraving.

LESSON 103.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring;
Their shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely sobers us again.—*Pope.*

lā′-bel, *n.* A slip of paper affixed to anything, denoting its contents.

lō-ȼo-mō′-tive, *n.* A steam engine on wheels.

lon-ġĕv′-i-ty, *n.* Length of life.

lū′-bri-ȼāte, *v. t.* To make smooth or slippery.

măt′-ri-mo-ny, *n.* Marriage.

mĕs̱′-mer-i̱sm, *n.* The art of inducing a state of the nervous system in which the actor claims to control the actions, and communicate directly with the mind of the recipient.

mŏd′-ern-ize, *v. t.* To cause to conform to recent or present use or taste.

mŏd′-i-fy, *v. t.* To give new form to.

mo-mĕn′-toŭs, *a.* Of great consequence.

mŏn′-ō-grăm, *n.* A character composed of two or more letters interwoven.

mo-nŏt′-o-noŭs, *a.* Continued with dull uniformity.

năt′-ū-ral, *a.* Not artificial nor exaggerated.

nĕç′-es-sa-ry, *a.* Essential.

ne̱igh′-bor-hōōd, *n.* Adjoining district.

neū′-tral, *a.* Not decided or pronounced; indifferent.

nŏm′-i-nal, *a.* Existing in name only.

nôr′-mal, *a.* Performing proper functions.

no-tō′-ri-oŭs, *a.* Manifest to the world.

nŏv′-el-ty, *n.* Recentness of introduction; a new or strange thing.

nŭp′-tial, *a.* Pertaining to marriage.

LESSON 104.

PERTAINING TO THE MIND.

"Were I so tall to reach the pole,
Or grasp the ocean with my span,
I must be measured by my soul,
The mind's the standard of the man."

ăn-tĭç′-i-pāte, *v. t.* To have a previous view or impression.

ăp-prē′-ci-āte (-shi-āt), *v. t.* To estimate justly; to value.

ăp-pre-hĕnd′, *v. t.* To understand; to believe.

ăs-ȼer-tāin′, *v. t.* To make certain; to assure.

ăs-sĭd′-ū-oŭs, *a.* Constant in application or attention.

be-lieve′, *v. t.* To regard as true.

ȼŏg′-ni-zant (ȼog′- or ȼon′-), *a.* Having knowledge of.

ȼŏm-pli-ȼā′-tion, *n.* Perplexity; entanglement.

ȼŏm-pre-hĕnd′, *v. t.* To understand.

ȼŏn-jĕȼ′-ture, *n.* Probable inference; surmise.

ȼŏn′-sȼience (kŏn′-shens), *n.* The moral sense.

con'-scious (kŏn'-shŭs), *a.* Possessing the faculty or power of knowing one's own thoughts or mental operations.

con'-strue, *v. t.* To interpret; to understand.

con'-tem-plate or **con-tĕm'-plate,** *v. t.* To meditate on; to study.

cre-dū'-li-ty, *n.* A disposition to believe on slight evidence.

cū-ri-ŏs'-i-ty, *n.* Disposition to inquire, investigate or seek after knowledge.

de-ci'-pher, *v. t.* To unravel; to find out so as to make known the meaning of.

dĕs'-ig-nāte, *v. t.* To mark out and make known.

de-tĕr'-mine, *v. t.* To ascertain definitely.

de-vĕl'-op, *v. t.* To unfold gradually.

LESSON 105

Pertaining to the Mind.

Talk not of talents; what hast thou to do?
Thy duty, be thy portion five or two.
Talk not of talents; is thy duty done?
Thou hadst sufficient, were they ten or one.— *Montgomery.*

dī-grĕss', *v. i.* To wander from the main subject of attention in writing or speaking.

dĭl'-i-gent, *a.* Steady and devoted in application.

dĭs-a-grēe', *v. i.* To differ in opinion.

dĭs-çĕrn'-ment, *n.* The faculty of the mind which distinguishes one thing from another

dĭs-crĕt'-tion, *n.* Prudence; judgment.

dĭs-crĭm'-i-nate, *v. t.* To distinguish; to select.

dĭs-tĭn'-guish, *v. t.* To recognize or discern.

ĕn-dĕav'-or, *n.* An exertion of intellectual or physical strength.

e-nĭg'-mă, *n.* A statement, the hidden meaning of which is to be discovered or guessed.

ĕx-pĕct'-ant, *a.* Looking for; waiting.

făth'-om, *v. t.* To get to the bottom of.

feign (fān), *v. t.* To pretend; to imagine.

gĕn'-ius (jēn'-yŭs), *n.* Distinguished mental superiority.

ī-dē'-al, *a.* Existing in thought.

ī-dĕn'-ti-fy, *v. t.* To prove to be the same.

ĭm-ăg-i-nā'-tion, *n.* Image-making power; conception.

ĭm-pro-vise', *v. t.* To bring about on a sudden; off-hand, or without previous preparation.

ĭn-cli-nā'-tion, *n.* Leaning of the mind, feelings, preferences, or will.

ĭn-crĕd'-i-ble, *a.* Impossible to be believed.

ĭn-de-pĕnd'-ence, *n.* Free from dependence on others.

LESSON 106.

Pertaining to the Mind.

Each, after all, learns only what he can;
Who grasps the moment as it flies,
He is the real man.— *Goethe.*

ĭn-dis-crĭm'-i-nate, *a.* Not making any distinction.

ĭn'-fer-ence, *n.* A conclusion.

ĭn-fē'-ri-or, *a.* Lower in place, rank, or excellence.

ĭn-ge-nū'-i-ty, *n.* Power of ready invention.

ĭn-quīr'-y, *n.* Research; investigation.
ĭn'-stĭnct, *n.* Inward impulse.
ĭn'-tel-lĕct, *n.* The power to judge and comprehend.
ĭn-tĕr'-pret, *v. t.* To make clear; to explain the meaning of.
ĭn-tĕr'-ro-gāte, *v. t.* To ask questions.
ĭn-tu-ĭ'-tion (-ĭsh'-un), *n.* Immediate perception; instinctive knowledge of the relations of ideas, facts, or actions.
lŏg'-ic-al, *a.* According to reason.
ŏb-jĕct'-tion, *n.* Reason or argument against.
ŏb-lĭv'-i-on, *n.* Forgetfulness.
ŏb'-sti-nate, *a.* Not yielding to reason.
o-pĭn'-ion (-yŭn), *n.* A mental conviction on any point of knowledge.
ŏp'-tion (-shŭn), *n.* The power of choosing.
pĕr-çēive', *v. t.* To discern; to behold.
per-vĕr'-sĭ-ty, *n.* Obstinacy.
prĕf'-er-ençe, *n.* Choice
prŏs-e-cū'-tion, *n.* Pursuits by effort of body or mind.

LESSON 107.

Pertaining to the Mind.

Our whitest pearl we never find;
Our ripest fruit we never reach;
The flowering moments of the mind,
Drop half their petals in our speech.— *Holmes.*

pro-spĕct'-tĭve, *a.* Looking forward in time.
rā'-tion-al (răsh'-un-al), *a.* Having reason.
rē'-al-īze, *v. t.* To impress upon the mind as real; to accomplish.
rĕc'-og nīze, *v. t.* To allow that one knows; to know again.
rĕc-ol-lĕct', *v. t.* To remember.
rĕf'-er-ençe, *n.* One who or that which is referred to.
re-flĕc'-tion, *n.* Meditation.
re-mĕm'-brançe, *n.* Memory; recollection.
rē'-tro-spect or **rĕt'-ro-,** *n.* A contemplation of things past.
sa-gā'-cioŭs, *a.* Shrewd; wise.
skĕp'-ti-çĭsm, *n.* An undecided, inquiring state of mind.
spĕc'-ū-lāte, *v. i.* To contemplate; to consider.
sto-lĭd'-i-ty, *n.* Dullness of intellect.
su-pēr-fĭ'-cial (-fĭsh'-al), *a.* Not deep nor profound.
sŭp-po-sĭ'-tion, *n.* The act of imagining what is not proved to be true.
tăl' ent-ed, *a.* Possessing skill or talent.
ŭn-der-stănd', *v. t.* To have knowledge of; to comprehend; to know.
ŭn-rēa'-son-a-ble, *a.* Not agreeable to reason.
văç'-il-lāte, *v. i.* To fluctuate in mind or opinion; to waver.
va-gā'-ry, *n.* A wandering of the thoughts.

LESSON 108.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

Our minds are seventy-year clocks. The Angel of Life winds them up once for all, then closes the case and gives the key into the hands of the Angel of the Resurrection. Tic-tac! tic-tac! go the wheels of thought; our will cannot stop them; they cannot stop themselves; sleep cannot still them; madness only makes them go faster; death alone can break into the case, and, seizing the ever-swinging pendulum, which we call the heart, silence at last the clinking of the terrible escapement we have carried so long beneath our wrinkled foreheads.—*Oliver W. Holmes.*

LESSON 109.

HOMOPHONOUS WORDS.

Truth crushed to earth will rise again;
The eternal years of God are hers:
But Error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies amid his worshipers.— *Bryant.*

lăx, *a.* Not severe, rigid or strict; loose.
lăcks, *v. t.* Wants; needs.

lī′-ar, *n.* One who falsifies.
lȳre, *n.* A musical instrument.

līe, *n.* A falsehood.
lȳe, *n.* Solution obtained by water passing through wood ashes.

lĭnks, *n.* Rings or parts of a chain.
lynx, *n.* A kind of wild cat, that prowls about at night.

lōan, *n.* That which is lent.
lōne, *a.* Solitary.

lŏch (lŏk), *n.* A lake.
lŏck, *n.* A fastening for doors, trunks, etc.

māil, *n.* Mailed matter, as letters, papers, etc.
māle, *a.* Masculine.

māde, *v. t.* Completed.
māid, *n.* An unmarried woman.

māne, *n.* Long hair on the neck of an animal.
māin, *a.* Chief.

māze, *n.* Perplexity.
māize, *n.* Indian corn.

LESSON 110.

LITERATURE.

It is the masterful will that compresses a life-thought into a pregnant word or phrase, and sends it ringing through the centuries.— *Mathews.*

a-crŏs′-tic, *n.* A poem whose initial letters spell a word or words.
ăd′-age, *n.* An old saying; a maxim.
ăl′-le-go-ry, *n.* Description of one thing under the image of another.
al′-ma-năc, *n.* A book containing a calendar of days, weeks, and months.
ăm′-bi-gū′-i-ty, *n.* Uncertainty of signification.
ăn′-nals, *n.* A series of historical events.
a-nŏn′-y-mous, *a.* Without the real name of the author.
au-to-bi-ŏg′-ra-phy, *n.* One's life written by one's self.
ăx′-i-om, *n.* A self-evident truth; a maxim.
belles-lĕt′-tres (bĕl-lĕt′-ter), *n.* Polite or elegant litorature.
bi-ŏg′-ra-phy, *n.* History of one's life and character.
cŏm′-men-ta-ry, *n.* A book of explanations on the work of any author.
dĕf-i-nĭ′-tion, *n.* An explanation of the meaning of a word or term.
de-tāil′, *v. t.* To report minutely.
dic′-tion-a-ry (-shŭn-), *n.* A book containing words arranged alphabetically, with explanations of their meaning.
ĕn-cy-clo-pē′-di-a, *n.* A general survey of human knowledge.
ĕr-rō′-ne-ous, *a.* Liable to mislead.
ĕs′-say, *n.* A composition treating of any particular subject.
fā′-ble, *n.* A feigned story intended to instruct or amuse.
fig′-ur-a-tive, *a.* Not literal.

LESSON III.

Literature.

Books, we know, are a substantial world, both pure and good;
Round these, with tendrils strong as flesh and blood,
Our pastime and our happiness will grow.— *Wordsworth.*

glŏs′-sa-ry, *n.* A limited dictionary.

his′-to-ry, *n.* Record of past events.

il-lit′-er-ate, *a.* Ignorant of books; unlearned.

il-lŭs′-trāte, *v. t.* To ornament and explain by pictures.

in′-dex, *n.* A table for facilitating reference to topics.

lĕg′-end or **lē′-gend,** *n.* Any story handed down from early times.

lit′-er-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to literature.

lyr′-ic, *n.* A poem which expresses the individual emotions of the poet.

mĕm′-oir or **mēm′-** (**-wor**), *n.* A written memorial of an individual.

năr′-ra-tive, *n.* A story.

nō′-men-cla-ture, *n.* A list of the more important words in a language, with their signification.

păm′-phlet, *n.* A small book stitched together, but not bound.

păr′-a-ble, *n.* A kind of fable from which a moral is drawn.

păr′-a-graph, *n.* A short sentence or passage.

păr′-o-dy, *n.* A writing by which the words of the author are, with slight alterations, adapted to a different purpose.

per-sŏn′-i-fy, *v. t.* To treat as a person.

pic-tō′-ri-al, *a.* Illustrated by pictures.

plā′-gia-rist, *n.* One who purloins the writings of another, and passes them off as his own.

plau′-si-ble, *a.* Apparently right.

pō′-et-ry, *n.* Metrical composition; verse.

LESSON 112.

Literature.

It is the glorious doom of literature, that the evil perishes and the good remains.— *Bulwer Lytton.*

prē′-ăm-ble, *n.* An introductory portion; a preface.

prĕf′-ace, *n.* An introduction to a book.

pro-vĕr′-bi-al, *a.* Resembling or suitable to a proverb.

quo-tā′-tion, *n.* A part of a book or writing named, repeated as an illustration.

rhȳme (**rīm**), *n.* A word answering in sound to another word; harmony of language.

rhȳthm (**rĭthm**), *n.* Harmonious flow of vocal sounds.

ro-măncе′, *n.* An extravagant story.

săt′-īre, *n.* An invective poem.

sa-vant′ (**să-vŏng′**), *n.* One versed in literature or science.

sĕn-sā′-tion-al, *a.* Fitted to excite great interest.

sĕn′-si-ble, *a.* Containing sense or reason.

sĕn-ti-mĕn′-tal, *a.* Having or containing sentiment.

sē′-quel, *n.* A succeeding part.

sē′-ri-al, *n.* A work appearing in a series or a succession of parts.

stăn′-zȧ, *n.* Part of a poem.

stē'-re-o-tȳpe, *v. t.* To compose a book in fixed types.

sŭp'-ple-ment, *n.* That which completes something already arranged.

sȳn-ŏn'-y-moŭs, *a.* Conveying the same idea.

tra-dĭ'-tion-al, *a.* Only transmitted from age to age without writing.

vo-ĕăb'-ū-la-ry, *n.* A list of words arranged alphabetically and explained.

LESSON 113.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

"It may be glorious to write thoughts that shall glad the two or three high souls, like those far stars that come in sight once in a century, but better far it is to speak one simple word, which now and then shall waken the free nature in the weak and friendless sons of men.

To write some earnest verse or line, which seeking not the praise of art, shall make a clearer faith, and manhood shine in an untutored heart.

He who doeth this, in verse or prose, may be forgotten in his day, but surely shall be crowned at last with those who live and speak for aye."

LESSON 114.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nothing ever happens but once in this world. What I do now I do once for all. It is over, it is gone, with all its eternity of solemn meaning.— *Carlyle.*

ŏb-li-gā'-tion, *n.* The binding power of a vow, promise, etc.

ŏb-lĭt'-er-āte, *v. t.* To erase or blot out.

ŏb'-sta-ele, *n.* Anything that hinders progress.

ŏb'-vĭ-āte, *v. t.* To prevent by interception.

ŏe-eā'-şion, *n.* A favorable opportunity; occurrence.

ŏe-eu-pā'-tion, *n.* The principal business of one's life; possession.

ŏf'-fer-to-ry, *n.* The act of offering or the thing offered.

ŏf-fĭ'-ci-āte (-fĭsh'-ĭ-āte), *v. i.* To perform the appropriate business of an office or public trust.

ō'-ğle, *n.* A side glance or look.

o-mĭs'-sion, *n.* The act of leaving out.

ŏp'-po-şite, *a.* Facing; contrary.

ôr'-di-na-ry, *a.* Customary; common.

ôr-gan-i-zā'-tion, *n.* An organized existence.

ō-rĭ-ĕn'-tal, *a.* Pertaining to the orient or east.

o-rĭğ'-i-nal, *a.* Pertaining to the origin.

ôr'-na-ment, *n.* That which adds grace or beauty

ôr'-phan, *n.* A child who is bereaved of both father and mother.

os-tĕn'-sĭ-ble, *a.* Manifest; apparent.

ō-ver-whĕlm', *v. t.* To overspread or crush.

ō-ver-wrôught', *v. i.* Labored to excess.

LESSON 115.

PERTAINING TO WAR OR MILITARY SERVICE.

"Whether on the scaffold high,
Or in the battle's van,
The fittest place that man can die
Is where he dies for man."

ăd'-ver-sa-ry, *n.* A member of a hostile party; an enemy.

āid'-de-camp (ād'-de-kŏng), *n.* An officer who conveys the general's orders, and represents him in correspondence and in directing movements.

ăl-lī'-anç̣e, *n.* A union or connection of interests.

ăl-lȳ', *n.* A confederate.

ăn-nī'-hi-lāte, *v. t.* To reduce to nothing.

ăn-tăg'-o-nīze, *v. t.* To act in opposition.

är-tĭl'-ler-y, *n.* Offensive weapons of war; cannon.

bāy'-o-net, *n.* A dagger attached to a musket.

bĭv'-ouăc (-wăc), *n.* The watch or guard of a whole army; an encampment for the night without tents or covering.

brāv'-er-y, *n.* Fearlessness of danger.

brĭg-a-dēr' ġĕn'-er-al, *n.* An officer next above a colonel.

căr'-bīne, *n.* A fire-arm between the pistol and musket in length and weight, used by mounted troops.

căr'-trĭdġe, *n.* A case containing a charge for a fire-arm.

căv'-al-ry, *n.* Mounted troops.

chăl'-lenġe, *n.* An invitation to a contest.

chăp'-laĭn, *n.* A clergyman of the army.

chiēf'-taĭn, *n.* A captain or leader.

çhĭv'-al-ry, *n.* Valor; knight errantry.

colonel (kûr'-nĕl), *n.* The commander of a regiment.

cŏn-dĭ'-tion-al, *a.* Made or granted on certain terms.

LESSON 116.

Pertaining to War or Military Service.

Were half the power that fills the world with terror,
Were half the wealth bestowed on camp and courts,
Given to redeem the human mind from error,
There were no need of arsenals and forts.— *Longfellow.*

cŏn'-fĭs-cāte or **cŏn-fĭs'-cāte,** *v. t.* To appropriate, as a penalty, to the public use.

cŏn'-quer-or (kŏnk'-er-ur), *n.* One who gains a victory.

cŏr'-po-ral, *n.* A military officer.

cŏŭr'-aġe, *n.* Boldness; valor.

dĭ-plō'-ma-çy, *n.* Skill in securing advantage.

dȳ'-na-mīte, *n.* Nitro glycerine.

ex-ploit', *n.* A great or noble achievement.

fĭ-nĕsse', *n.* Stratagem.

fŏr'-aġe, *v. i.* To ravage; to feed on spoil.

fôr'-mi-da-ble, *a.* Exciting fear.

frā'-eas, *n.* A noisy quarrel.

ġăl'-lant, *a.* Brave; courageous.

hăz'-ard-oŭs, *a.* Dangerous.

hŏs'-tile, *a.* Unfriendly.

ĭn'-fant-ry, *n.* A body of soldiers on foot.

ĭn-vĭn'-çi-ble, *a.* Incapable of being conquered.

knăp'-săck (năp'-), *n.* A soldier's sack in which to carry clothing.

măs'-sa-cre (-ker), *n.* A cold-blooded destruction of life.

mĭ-lĭ'-tia (-lĭsh'-å), *n.* National military force.

mū'-tĭ-ny, *n.* Insurrection against authority.

LESSON 117.

Pertaining to War or Military Service.

Many a shaft at random sent,
Finds mark the archer little meant!
And many a word at random spoken,
May soothe, or wound, a heart that's broken.—*Scott.*

pā-trĭ-ŏt'-ĭc, *a.* Full of love for one's country.

quī-vĭve' (kē-vēv'). On the alert, like a sentinel.

rē-bĕl', *v. i.* To take up arms traitorously against the state or government.

re-bĕl'-lious (-yŭs), *a.* Traitorously renouncing the authority of the government to which allegiance is due.

re-cruit', *n.* A newly enlisted soldier.

re-pĕl', *v. t.* To drive back.

re-sĭst'-ance, *n.* Opposition.

se-çēde', *v. i.* To withdraw, as a State from the Union.

se-çĕs'-sion (-sĕsh'-un), *n.* The withdrawal or attempt to withdraw from an organization.

siēge, *n.* Continued attempt to gain possession.

skĭr'-mish, *n.* A contest; a slight fight in war.

slaugh'-ter, *v. t.* To slay in battle; to visit with great destruction of life.

sōl'-dier (sōl'-jēr), *n.* One who serves in the army.

străt'-a-gem, *n.* A plan or scheme for deceiving an enemy.

tär'-gĕt, *n.* A mark for marksmen to fire at.

trāi'-tor-oŭs, *a.* Guilty of treason; faithless.

trēa'-son, *n.* Disloyalty.

văl'-iant (văl'-yănt), *a.* Heroic; brave.

văl'-or-oŭs, *a.* Brave; courageous.

văn'-quish (văŋk'-wĭsh), *v. t.* To conquer.

LESSON 118.

WORDS DENOTING CONFUSION.

Times of general calamity and confusion have ever been productive of the greatest minds. The purest ore is produced from the hottest furnace, and the brightest thunderbolt from the darkest storm.—*Colton.*

ăg'-i-tāte, *v. t.* To disturb.

bā'-bel, *n.* Confusion.

bois'-ter-oŭs, *a.* Noisy; rough; acting with noisy turbulence.

cha-ŏt'-ĭc, *a.* Confused.

cŏm-mō'-tion, *n.* Civil or public disturbance.

cŏn-fū'-sion, *n.* Disorder; tumult.

dĭs-ôr'-der, *n.* Confusion; disarray.

dĭs-sĕn'-sion, *n.* Strife; discord.

dĭs-tûrb'-ance, *n.* Violent disorder.

ĕx-çite'-ment, *n.* Agitation.

hŭb'-bŭb, *n.* A great noise.

hûr'-lў-bûr-lў, *n.* Confusion.

hŭs'-tle, *v. i.* To move hastily and in confusion.

răm'p-aġe, *n.* A state of excitement or passion.

rī'-ot-oŭs, *a.* Unrestrained; engaging in riot.

rough (rŭf), *a.* Tempestuous; not smooth.

stôrm'-y, *a.* Proceeding from violent agitation or fury.

tem-pĕs'-tu-ous, *a.* Violent; stormy.

tu-mŭl'-tu-ous, *a.* Greatly agitated; confused.

tûr'-bu-lent, *a.* In violent commotion.

LESSON 119.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

"Then came the mad retreat; the whirlwind snows
Sweeping around them, merciless as man;
The stiffening hand, the pulseless heart and eye,
The frozen standard and the palsied arm;
The unfrequent watch-fires, rising like red sparks
Amidst the illimitable snows; the crowds
Of spectral myriads shuddering around them,
Frozen to statues; scathed by the red flames
Or speared by howling savages; until
Winter, less merciless than they, threw o'er them
Her winding sheet of snows, deep burying
Armies whose presence vanished like a dream."

LESSON 120.

HOMOPHONOUS WORDS.

"Count that day lost whose low descending sun,
Views from thy hand no worthy action done."

măn'-tel, *n.* The shelf over a fireplace, in front of the chimney.

măn'-tle, *n.* A loose wrap.

măn'-ner, *n.* Mode of action.

măn'-or, *n.* The land belonging to a lord or nobleman.

mēet, *v. t.* To encounter.

mēat, *n.* Flesh used for food.

mēte, *v. t.* To limit; to allot; to measure.

mĕd'-al, *n.* A reward of merit.

mĕd'-dle, *v. i.* To interfere; to take part in a thing with which one should have nothing to do.

mĕt'-al, *n.* A lustrous mineral.

mĕt'-tle, *n.* Excitable temperament.

mēan, *a.* Low; vile; intermediate.

miēn, *n.* Appearance; manner.

mīn'-er, *n.* One who works in a mine.

mīn'-or, *n.* One under age. (*a.*) less.

mōan, *v. i.* To bewail.

mōwn, *v. t.* Cut with a scythe, etc.

ōar, *n.* An instrument for rowing.

ōre, *n.* The compound of a metal and some other substance.

ō'er, *prep.* Contraction of over.

LESSON 121.

WORDS DENOTING ANNOYANCE.

"Men are born to trouble at first, and exercised in it all their days, yet it will not hurt you unless it makes you sour, narrow and skeptical."

ăn-noy'-ançe, *n.* Causing trouble.

ça-grĭn' (shå-grĭn'), *n.* Vexation; mortification.

dĭs-ad-vân'-taġe, *n.* Unfavorable circumstances.

dĭs-trĕss', *v. t.* To cause pain to; to afflict.

ĕx-ęrų'-ci-āt-ing (-shĭ-āt-), *v. t.* Extremely painful.

hăr'-ass, *v. t.* To tease; to perplex.

ĭn-con-vēn'-ience (-yençe), *n.* Trouble; disadvantage.

mĭs'-chie-vous, *a.* Troublesome; inclined to do harm.

mĭs-fôr'-tune, *n.* Ill luck; harm; disaster.

nūi'-sançe, *n.* That which annoys or gives trouble.

ôr'-de-al, *n.* Severe trial.

per-plĕx', *v. t.* To tease; to distract.

plāgue, *v. t.* To vex; to trouble.

prĕj'-ū-dĭçe, *n.* Damage; prejudgment.

tăn'-ta-līze, *v. t.* To tease; to torment.

tēaşe, *v. t.* To vex with importunity; to annoy.

tôr-mĕnt'-er or **tôr-mĕnt'-or,** *n.* One who torments.

tôr'-ture, *v. t.* To pain extremely.

troŭb'-le-sŏme, *a.* Giving trouble.

vex-ā'-tioŭs, *a.* Teasing; annoying.

LESSON 122.

DENOTING INJURY.

Is it worth while that we battle to humble
Some poor fellow creature down in the dust?
Time will soon tumble all of us together
Humbled indeed, down into the dust.—*Joaquin Miller.*

ca-lŭm'-nĭ-āte, *v. t.* To accuse falsely.

cŏn-tăm'-i-nāte, *v. t.* To pollute.

cŏr-rŭpt', *v. t.* To debase; to defile.

dē-mŏr'-al-īze, *v. t.* To corrupt the morals of.

de-rŏg'-a-to-ry, *a.* Injurious.

dĕt-rĭ-mĕn'-tal, *a.* Hurtful.

ĭm-po-şĭ'-tion, *n.* An excessive exaction.

ĭn-jū'-ri-oŭs, *a.* Harmful.

lăç'-er-āte, *v. t.* To tear; to rend.

mū'-ti-lāte, *v. t.* To destroy an essential part of.

per-nĭ'-cioŭs (-nĭsh'-ŭs), *a.* Ruinous; destructive.

pēr'-se-cūte, *v. t.* To pursue in a manner to injure.

pēr-vēr'-sion, *n.* A change to something worse.

poi'-şon-oŭs, *a.* Corrupting; impairing soundness or purity.

ręų'-ĭn-oŭs, *a.* Destructive.

scăn'-dal-īze, *v. t.* To defame.

slăn'-der-oŭs, *a.* Containing defamation.

sŭb'-tle (sŭt'-l), *a.* Sly in design.

sŭr-rep-tĭ'-tious (-tĭsh'-ŭs), *a.* Made or introduced fraudulently; done by stealth.

vī'-o-lençe, *n.* Vehemence; unjust force.

LESSON 123.

PERTAINING TO DISASTER.

Disasters come not singly, but as if they watched and waited,
Scanning one another's motions. When the first descends the others
Follow, follow, gathering flock-wise round their victim sick and wounded,
First a shadow, then a sorrow, till the air is dark with anguish.— *Longfellow.*

ăc-çi-dĕn'-tal, *a.* Happening by chance.

ăd-vĕn'-ture, *n.* Hazard; a remarkable occurrence.

ăd-vĕr'-si-ty, *n.* Calamity.

ănx'-ioŭs (ăngk'-shŭs), *a.* Being in painful suspense.

ca-lăm'-i-ty, *n.* Misfortune.

căs'-ū-al-ty, *n.* An accident.

ca-tăs'-tro-phe, *n.* A final event of a disastrous nature.

coi-lī'-sion, *n.* The act of striking together.

cŏn-tĭn'-gen-çy, *n.* That which comes without being foreseen.

dān'-ger-oŭs, *a.* Unsafe; full of risk.

dĭ-lĕm'-mȧ or **dī-lĕm'-mȧ,** *n.* A state of things in which it is difficult to tell what to do.

dis-ăs'-ter, *n.* An unfortunate event.

e-mĕr'-gen-çy, *n.* An unforeseen occurrence.

jĕop'-ard-y, *n.* Danger; peril.

pĕr'-il-oŭs, *a.* Full of risk; dangerous.

quan'-da-ry, *n.* Doubt; uncertainty.

quar'-an-tīne (kwŏr-), *v. t.* To compel to remain at a distance.

sē'-ri-oŭs, *a.* Grave; solemn.

sō-lĭç'-ĭt-oŭs, *a.* Anxious to avoid; concerned.

sŭs-pĕnse', *n.* State of uncertainty.

LESSON 124.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

Let fate do her worst; there are relics of joy,
Bright dreams of the past, which she cannot destroy;
And which come in the night-time of sorrow and care,
To bring back the features that joy used to wear;
Long, long be my heart with such memories filled;
Like the vase in which roses have once been distilled,
You may break, you may ruin the vase if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still.— *Thomas Moore.*

LESSON 125.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Among the pitfalls in our way,
The best of us walk blindly;
So man, be wary, watch and pray,
And judge your brother kindly.— *Alice Cary.*

păç'-i-fȳ, *v. t.* To tranquilize; to allay.

păl'-li-āte, *v. t.* To cover with excuse.

pär-ti-ăl'-i-ty (-shĭ-ăl'-), *n.* Inclination to favor one side of the question, or one party.

par-tiç'-i-pāte, *v. t.* To share; to partake.

pāss'-a-ble, *a.* That can be passed; acceptable.

pe-cūl'-iar (-kūl'-yar), *a.* Unusual; singular.

pĕn'-du-lous, *a.* Hanging; swinging.
pĕn'-e-trāte, *v. t.* To enter into.
pĕr'-fō-rāte, *v. t.* To make a hole or holes through.
pĕr'-ish-a-ble, *a.* Subject to decay.
pĕr'-me-āte, *v. t.* To penetrate and pass through without causing rupture.
pĕr'-pe-trāte, *v. t.* To commit; to be guilty of.
pĕr-sē-vēr'-anç̣e, *n.* Continued pursuit.
pĕt'-ri-fy̆, *v. t.* To convert to stone.
pho-nĕt'-ĭc, *a.* Representing sounds.
phy̆s'-ĭc-al, *a.* Relating to natural or material things.
piērç̣e'-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being pierced.
pĭn'-ion (-yun), *n.* A feather or wing.
pōst'-ag̣e, *n.* The price paid for the conveyance of all mailable matter.
prăc'-tiç̣e, *n.* Actual performance, not theory.

LESSON 126.

PERTAINING TO TRAVELING.

It's quite the thing to travel nowadays
And see if distant ground in general looks
As mentioned in the papers and in books.— *Carleton.*

băg'-ag̣e, *n.* Trunks, valises, etc., containing clothing which a traveler carries with him on his journey.
çĭr-cu-lā'-tion, *n.* Going about from place to place.
çĭr-cū'-i-toŭs, *a.* Going round about or indirect.
dē'-pōt, *n.* A place where goods are stored; a warehouse.
dĕs-ti-nā'-tion, *n.* End of a journey.
ĕm'-i-grāte, *v. i.* To move from one state or country to another.
ĕx-cûr'-sion, *n.* A trip for pleasure or health.
ĕx'-o-dŭs, *n.* Departure from a place.
joûr'-ney̆, *n.* Travel from one place to another
mī'-gra-to-ry, *a.* Regularly moving from one place to another.
pe-dĕs'-tri-an, *n.* One who travels or journeys on foot.
pōrt-măn'-teau (-măn'-tō), *n.* A bag of leather for carrying clothing on journeys.
route (rōōt or **rowt),** *n.* The way traveled.
săch'-el also **sătch'-el,** *n.* A small sack or bag.
tĕr'-mi-nŭs, *n.* The extreme point at either end of a piece of railway
tour'-ĭst, *n.* One who journeys in a circuit.
trăns-por-tā'-tion, *n.* Removal; conveyance.
trăv'-el-er, *n.* One who travels.
va-līse', *n.* A traveling bag.
wan'-der, *v. i.* To travel without a certain course.

LESSON 127.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

Tell me gentle traveler, who through the world hast gone,
And seen the sweetest roses blow,
And brightest gliding rivers flow,
Of all thine eyes have looked upon, which is the fairest land?

Child, shall I tell where Nature has best and fairest flowers?
It is where those we love abide;
Though small that space it is more wide
Than kingdoms; though a desert bare,
The river of the gods is there,
And there are the enchanted bowers.— *From a Persian Poem.*

LESSON 128.

VEHICLES.

"For a restorative to a weary brain, bracing to weary muscles, exhilaration for the blues, a smoothing out of tangled nerves, and for an exercise that strengthens while it does not exhaust, pumping fresh red blood vigorously to the very finger tips, ride a bicycle."

ăm'-bu-lançe, *n.* A kind of movable hospital; a vehicle for conveying injured persons to a hospital.

ba-rouche' (ba-rōōsh'), *n.* A four-wheeled carriage with falling top, and seat outside for driver.

bī'-çy-ele, *n.* A two-wheeled velocipede.

bŭg'-gy, *n.* A light carriage.

ĕăr'-rĭage, *n.* A vehicle, especially for pleasure or passengers.

çhāise (shāz), *n.* A two-wheeled carriage, with a calash top, and the body hung on leather straps.

chăr'-i-ot, *n.* A four-wheeled state carriage, with one seat.

ĕŏn-vey'-ançe, *n.* The means of carrying anything from place to place.

eou-pe' (kōō-pā'), *n.* A four-wheeled close carriage for passengers.

hăn'-som, *n.* A light, low, two-wheeled street carriage, with the driver's seat elevated behind.

ŏm'-ni-bŭs, *n.* A large, four-wheeled carriage, conveniently arranged for carrying many people.

phā'-e-tŏn, *n.* An open carriage.

sleigh, *n.* A vehicle moved on runners.

stāġe'-ĕoach, *n.* A coach that runs regularly from one place to another, for the convenience of passengers.

sûr'-rey, *n.* A two-seated carriage.

trī'-çy-ele, *n.* A three-wheeled velocipede.

vē'-hĭ-ele, *n.* A conveyance.

ve-lŏç'-i-pēde, *n.* A two-wheeled carriage for a single person, propelled by the feet of the rider.

vĭe-tō'-rĭ-å, *n.* A four-wheeled carriage designed for two persons, with a driver's seat.

wăg'-on, *n.* A vehicle on four wheels, especially used for carrying freight.

LESSON 129.

PERTAINING TO NAVIGATION.

No man ever sailed over exactly the same route that another sailed before him. Every man who starts on the ocean of life arches his sails to an untried breeze.— *William Mathews.*

a-bōard', *adv.* Within a ship or boat.

ăn'eh'-or, *n.* An iron instrument for holding a boat at rest in the water.

bärġe, *n.* A large boat for conveying passengers or goods.

Bĕth'-el, *n.* A house of worship for seamen.

ea-noe', *n.* A small boat made of a tree or bark.

ĕăp′-stan, *n.* A strong column of timber, with levers, for heaving in cables, as in raising the anchor.

flo-tĭl′-lȧ, *n.* A fleet of small vessels.

găl′-ley, *n.* A low, flat-built boat with one deck, navigated with sails and oars.

gŏn′-do-lȧ, *n.* A long, narrow, flat-bottomed pleasure boat used in Venice, Italy, on the canals.

gŏn-do-lĭēr′, *n.* A man who rows a gondola.

lär′-board, *n.* Left-hand side of a ship when looking forward.

ma-rīne′, *a.* Pertaining to navigation or the sea.

măr′-i-tīme, *a.* Pertaining to the ocean; marine.

nąu′-tĭc-al, *a.* Pertaining to seamen or art of navigation.

năv′-i-gā-tor, *n.* One who navigates or sails.

năv-i-gā′-tion, *n.* Passing on water in ships or other vessels.

nā′-vy, *n.* All of the ships of war belonging to a nation.

sc̆hōōn′-er, *n.* A small, sharp-built vessel with two or three masts, and fore and aft sails.

stär′-bōard, *n.* Right-hand side of a ship when looking forward.

yącht (yŏt), *n.* A pleasure vessel.

LESSON 130.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

With white wings spread she bounded o'er the deep,
Home from the tossing of a stormy sea,
Where waves had yawned, and winds howled fearfully;
And where the harbor's waters seemed to sleep
In breezes calm, and deep, untroubled rest,
She glided in, furling her weary wing,
Dropping her anchor down, and like a living thing
Settled securely on the water's breast.
So, Oh, my God! from the rough sea of life,
Driven by doubt and fear and haggard care,
Let me my worn and weary spirit bear,
Far from its rage, and noise and stormy strife,
Into the haven of Thy sheltering love,
And find an anchorage no storm can move.— *Mary A. Livermore.*

LESSON 131.

PERTAINING TO WIND AND WEATHER.

The day is cold, and dark, and dreary;
It rains, and the wind is never weary;
The vine still clings to the mouldering wall,
But at every gust the dead leaves fall,
And the day is dark and dreary.— *Longfellow.*

c̆ălm′-ness, *n.* Quietness.

c̆ŏn-ġēal′, *v. t.* To freeze.

cȳ′-c̆lōne, *n.* A rotary hurricane.

drĭz′-zle, *v. i.* To fall in small drops.

drought (drout), *n.* Dry weather.

ē-lĕc-trĭc′-i-ty, *n.* The electric fluid identical with lightning.

ē-quĭ-nŏc′-tial, *a.* Pertaining to the time when the sun enters the equinoctial points.

fŏg′-gy, *a.* Damp; misty; cloudy.
frĭg′-id, *a.* Cold.
hŭr′-ri-cane, *n.* A violent storm with wind.
ĭn-clĕm′-en-cy, *a.* Storminess; roughness.
pē-ri-ŏd′-ic-al, *a.* Happening at fixed intervals.
sĭ-mōōn′, *n.* A hot, dry wind, generated by the extreme heat of the parched desert, or sandy plains.
tem-pĕs′-tu-ous, *a.* Stormy; violent.
thŭn′-der-cloud, *n.* A cloud that produces lightning and thunder.
tor-nā′-do, *n.* A hurricane.
tŏr′-rid, *a.* Violently hot.
ty-phōōn′, *n.* A violent whirlwind that rushes up from the earth, whirling clouds of dust.
whĭrl′-wind, *n.* A violent wind, moving in a circle, and having a progressive motion.
zĕph′-yr, *n.* Any soft, mild, gentle breeze.

LESSON 132.

HOMOPHONOUS WORDS.

Habits are soon assumed, but when we strive
To strip them off, 'tis being flayed alive.— *Cowper.*

one (wŭn), *a.* Single.
wŏn, *v. t.* Obtained; conquered.

our, *pro.* Belonging to us.
hour, *n.* Sixty minutes.

pāle, *a.* White; not bright.
pāil, *n.* A vessel with a bail.

pāne, *n.* A plate of glass for a window.
pāin, *n.* Suffering.

păl′-ate, *n.* The roof of the mouth.
păl′-let, *n.* A small and poor or rude bed.

pâir, *n.* Two things of a kind.
peâr, *n.* A kind of fruit.

pēal, *n.* A loud sound.
pēel, *v. t.* To remove the skin.

pēace, *n.* Calmness.
piēce, *n.* A part of anything.

pēak, *n.* The summit.
pīque (pēk), *n.* Wounded pride.

pēer, *n.* A nobleman; an equal.
piēr, *n.* Support of a bridge.

LESSON 133.

TIME.

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial;
We should count time by heart throbs. He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.— *Bailey.*

âft′-er-ward, *adv.* In time subsequent.
au′-tŭmn, *n.* Third season of the year; decline
cēase′-less, *a.* Without pause or end.
cĕn′-tu-ry, *n.* A period of a hundred years.
cŏn-tĭn′-ū-al, *a.* Perpetual; never ceasing.
dĕc′-ade, *n.* The sum or number of ten, as ten years.
dĭ-rĕct′-ly, *adv.* Immediately; without delay.
dī-ûr′-nal, *a.* Daily.
e-lăpse′, *v. i.* To pass away silently, as time.
e-phĕm′-e-ral, *a.* Beginning and ending in a day.

êre-lŏng′, *adv.* Before long; soon.
frē′-quen-çy, *n.* Occurrence oft repeated.
ĭm-mē′-dĭ-ate-ly, *adv.* Without delay; instantly.
ĭn-stan-tā′-ne-oŭs, *a.* Done in an instant.
lēap′-yēar, *n.* Every fourth year, containing 366 days.
lēi′-şure, *n.* Time free from employment.
mĭn′-ute (mĭn′-ĭt), *n.* Sixty seconds of time.
mō′-men-ta-ry, *a.* Lasting a very short time.
noc-tûr′-nal, *a.* Occurring or done at night.
ŏf′-ten (ŏf′-n), *adv.* Frequently.

LESSON 134.

Time.

"The years have linings, just as goblets do;
The old year forms the lining of the new;
Filled with the wine of pleasant memories,
The golden *was* doth line the silver *is*."

ŏp-por-tūne′, *a.* Seasonable; timely.
op-por-tū′-ni-ty, *n.* Fit or convenient time.
per-ĕn′-ni-al, *a.* Perpetual; never-failing.
pēr′-ma-nen-çy, *n.* Duration; continuance in the same state or place.
per-pĕt′-ū-al, *a.* Never ceasing.
prē′-vi-oŭs, *a.* Happening before.
pro-crăs′-ti-nate, *v. t.* To put off till tomorrow, or from day to day; to postpone.
rē′-çent-ly, *adv.* Not long since.
re-cŭr′-rent, *a.* Returning from time to time.
sēa′-şon-a-ble, *a.* Opportune; timely.
sĕc′-ond, *n.* The sixtieth part of a minute of time.
sī-mul-tā′-ne-oŭs, *a.* At the same time.
sŭb′-se-quent, *a.* Following in time.
sŭm′-mer, *n.* The second season of the year.
tăr′-di-ly, *adv.* Slowly.
tĕm′-po-ra-ry, *a.* Lasting for a short time only.
trăn′-sient (-shĕnt), *a.* Of short duration.
ŭn-ū′-şu-al, *a.* Not occurring often; uncommon.
ū′-şū-al, *a.* Occurring often; customary.
yēar′-ly, *a.* Happening or coming every year.

LESSON 135.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

"O a wonderful stream is the river Time
As it runs through the realm of tears,
With a faultless rhythm and musical rhyme,
And a broader sweep and a surge sublime,
As it blends in the ocean of years.
How the winters are drifting like flakes of snow,
And the summers like buds between,
And the year in the sheaf, how they come and they go
On the river's breast with its ebb and flow,
As it glides in the shadow and sheen."

LESSON 136.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"From torch reversed, the flame
Still streameth, rising straight;
So struggleth up the brave man
Stricken down by fate."

pre-dŏm'-i-nant, *a.* Prevalent over others; superior in strength, influence or authority.

prĕp-a-rā'-tion, *n.* Anything which makes ready or prepares the way.

prĕv'-a-lençe, *n.* General existence or extension.

prĭv'-i-leġe, *n.* A peculiar benefit or advantage.

prŏb'-a-ble, *a.* Likely; having more evidence for than against.

pro-çe'-dure, *n.* An act performed.

prŏc-la-mā'-tion, *n.* An official or general notice.

pro-dū'-çi-ble, *a.* Capable of being brought forth.

prŏm-e-nāde' or **prŏm-e-nāde',** *v. i.* To walk for amusement or exercise.

prŏm'-i-nençe, *n.* Conspicuousness.

pro-mĭs'-cu-oŭs, *a.* Mingled.

pub-lĭç'-i-ty, *n.* Notoriety; being public.

pŭl'-ver-ize, *v. t.* To reduce to fine powder.

pŭnc'-ture, *v. t.* To pierce with a small pointed instrument.

pûr-sū'-ant, *a.* Following.

pûr-vey', *v. t.* To furnish or provide.

qua-drille' (kwa- or **ka-),** *n.* A kind of dance.

răd'-i-cal, *a.* Extreme; unsparing.

rāiṣ'-a-ble, *a.* That can be raised.

răn'-çĭd, *a.* Having a rank smell.

LESSON 137.

WORDS USED IN SOCIETY.

"Like as a plank of drift-wood, tossed on the watery main,
Another plank encounters, meets, touches, parts again;
So, meeting and parting ever, on life's unresting sea,
Men meet, and greet, and sever, parting eternally."

ăc-quāint'-ançe, *n.* One well known.

ăs-sĕm'-ble, *v. i.* To meet or come together.

ăs-sō'-ci-āte (-shĭ-āt), *n.* A companion.

aux-ĭl'-ia-ry (-ya-rў), *a.* Helping; assisting.

e-clät', *n.* Brilliancy of success; splendor.

e-līte' (ā-lēet'), *n.* A choice or select body.

ĭn-fôrm'-al, *a.* Not in the usual established form.

ĭn'-ter-view, *n.* A conference.

ĭn'-ti-ma-çy, *n.* Nearness in friendship.

ĭn-tro-duçe', *v. t.* To make known by formal announcement.

ĭ'-so-late or **ĭs'-o-lāte,** *v. t.* To place by oneself, or itself.

mū'-tu-al, *a.* Interchanged; common.

ŏs'-tra-çize, *v. t.* To banish from society.

pĕr'-son-al, *a.* Belonging or pertaining to a person.

rou-tīne', *n.* A round of business or pleasure often pursued.

se-clū'-sion, *n.* Separation from society.

so'-cia-ble (-sha-bl), *a.* Fond of companions.

so-çĭ'-e-ty, *n.* An association for mutual benefit, pleasure or usefulness.

soi-ree' (swä-rā'), *n.* An evening party.

sŏl'-i-tūde, *n.* State of being alone.

LESSON 138.

NAMES APPLIED TO MEN.

To thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.—*Shakespeare.*

băch'-e-lor, *n.* An unmarried man.
běn'-e-dict, *n.* A married man.
brĕth'-ren, *n.* Used in Scriptural language in place of brothers.
chăn'-çĕl-lor, *n.* A judicial officer of high rank.
chûrl, *n.* A surly, ill-bred fellow.
fō'-ġy, *n.* A dull old fellow.
fra-tẽr'-nal, *a.* Brotherly.
ġī'-ant, *n.* A man of extraordinary bulk or stature.
ī-tĭn'-er-ant, *n.* One who travels from place to place, particularly a preacher.
măs'-cu-line, *a.* Not feminine; strong; robust.
Môr'-phe-ŭs, *n.* The god of dreams.
nĕph'-ew, *n.* The son of a brother or sister.
pro-fĕss'-or, *n* One who professes to teach any science or branch of learning.
pū'-ġil-ĭst, *n.* One who fights with his fists.
scŭ**lp'-tor,** *n.* One whose occupation is to carve images or figures.
swāin, *n.* A country gallant or lover.
tū'-tor, *n.* A private or public teacher.
ŭn'-cle, *n.* The brother of one's father or mother.
vĕt'-er-an, *n.* One grown old in service.
vic**'-ar,** *n.* The incumbent of an appropriated benefice.

LESSON 139.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

"Many men have been obscure in their origin and birth, but great and glorious in life and death. They have been born and nurtured in villages, but have reigned and triumphed in cities. They were first laid in the mangers of poverty and obscurity, but afterwards have become possessors of thrones and palaces. Their fame is like the pinnacle which ascends higher and higher, until at last it becomes a most conspicuous and towering object of attraction. It is not good for human nature to have the road of life made too easy. So it is a common saying that the men who are most successful in business are those who begin the world in their shirt sleeves, while those who begin with fortunes generally lose them."

LESSON 140.

NAMES APPLIED TO WOMEN.

A woman is too slight a thing
To trample the world without feeling its sting.—*Owen Meredith.*

brụ-nĕtte', *n.* A woman of dark complexion.
cō**-quĕtte',** *n.* A jilt; a flirt.
dạugh'-ter, *n.* A female descendant.
dow'-a-ġer, *n.* A title given in England to a widow, to distinguish her from the wife of her husband's heir bearing the same name.

ĕm'-press, *n.* The consort or wife of an emperor.

fĕm'-i-nĭne, *a.* Womanly.

ḡŏd'-dess, *n.* A female god.

hĕr'-o-ĭne, *n.* A woman of brave spirit.

māid'-en, *n.* An unmarried woman.

mam-mä', *n.* Mother.

ma-tĕr'-nal, *a.* Motherly.

mā'-tron, *n.* The female head of a household.

Mĭ-nĕr'-vȧ, *n.* The goddess of wisdom, of war, and of the liberal arts.

niēçe, *n.* The daughter of a brother or sister.

pre-çĕp'-tress, *n.* A female teacher.

quēen, *n.* A female monarch.

shĕp'-herd-ess (**-erd-**), *n.* A woman that tends sheep.

sī'-ren, *n.* An enticing or alluring woman.

sul-tā'-nȧ or **sul-tä'-nȧ,** *n.* The wife of a sultan.

tĕr'-ma-ḡant, *n.* A boisterous, brawling woman.

LESSON 141.

NAMES APPLIED TO PERSONS.

The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight;
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night.—*Longfellow.*

a-dŭlt', *n.* A person grown up.

ăp'-pli-cant, *n.* One who makes request.

ăs-pīr'-ant, *n.* One who aspires or seeks with eagerness.

ăs-sĕs'-or, *n.* One who determines the taxes.

bĕḡ'-gar, *n.* One who begs.

bĭḡ'-ot, *n.* One unreasonably devoted to a party or creed.

blŏnde, *n.* A person with fair complexion.

çăn'-ni-bal, *n.* One who eats human flesh.

çhăp'-er-ōn, *n.* One who attends a lady in public places as a guide and protector.

çĭt'-i-zen, *n.* An inhabitant of a city, state or country.

çŏl'-lēaḡue, *n.* A partner or associate in some civil office.

çŏl-lĕct'-or, *n.* An officer appointed and commissioned to receive taxes, duties, tolls or customs.

çŏn-noĭs-seûr' (**kŏn nĭs-sûr'**), *n.* One well versed in any subject.

çō-tĕm'-po-rā-ry, *n.* One who lives at the same time as another.

çoŭs'-in (**kŭz'-n**), *n.* The child of an uncle or aunt.

de-pŏs'-i-tor, *n.* One who deposits.

dĕp'-u-tў, *n.* An assistant empowered to act in the officer's name.

ĕp'-i-cūre, *n.* One who indulges in the luxuries of the table.

fa-năt'-ĭc, *n.* One extravagant in opinion.

fū'-ḡĭ-tĭve, *n.* One who flees from danger.

LESSON 142.

Names Applied to Persons.

"Some murmur when their sky is clear and wholly bright to view,
If one small speck of dark appear in their great heaven of blue;
And some with thankful love are filled if but one streak of light—
One ray of God's good mercy—gild the darkness of the night."

fŭn'-tion-a-ry, *n.* One who holds an office.

ġўp'-sy, *n.* One of a vagabond race, of a roving disposition; a dark-colored person.

hĕr'-mĭt, *n.* A recluse; one who retires from society and lives in solitude.

ĭḡ-no-rā'-mŭs, *n.* An ignorant person.

ĭn-cŭm'-bent, *n.* The person in present possession of an office.

ĭn-di-vĭd'-ū-al, *n.* A person.

ĭn-hăb'-it-ănt, *n.* One who has a legal settlement in a town, city or parish.

ĭn'-stĭ-gā-tor, *n.* One who incites.

mēn'-ial, *n.* A servant.

mĕr'-chant, *n.* One who buys goods to sell again.

mĕs'-sen-ger, *n.* One who bears a message or an errand.

mī'-ser, *n.* An extremely covetous and stingy person.

no-vĭ'-ti-ate (**-shĭ-ate**), *n.* One who is going through a period of probation.

op-pō'-nent, *n.* One who opposes; an adversary.

pēo'-ple, *n.* The population, or part of it.

re-çĭp'-i-ent, *n.* One who receives.

rĕs'-i-dent, *n.* One who resides or dwells in a place for some time.

shĭrk, *n.* One who seeks to avoid duty.

sŭb'-stĭ-tūte, *n.* One who or that which is put in place of another.

trăns-grĕss'-or, *n.* One who violates any known principle of rectitude.

LESSON 143.

NATIONS.

National progress is the sum of individual industry, energy and uprightness, as national decay is of individual idleness, selfishness and vice — *Samuel Smiles.*

Ăf'-ri-can, *n.* A native of Africa.

A-mĕr'-i-can, *n.* A native of America.

Bĕd'-ọu-ĭn, *n.* One of the tribe of nomadic Arabs, who live in tents.

Ćạu-cā'-sian, *n.* Any one belonging to the Indo-European race, and the white races originating near Mt. Caucasus.

Ē-gĭp'-tian, *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Egypt.

Ĕs'-qui-mau or **Es'-kĭ-mō,** *n.* An inhabitant of arctic America and Greenland.

Eū-ro-pē'-an, *n.* An inhabitant of Europe.

Ġĕn'-tīle, *n.* The nations at large as distinguished from the Jews.

Grē'-cian (**-shan**), *n.* A native of Greece; a Greek.

Hē'-brew (**-brụ**), *n.* An Israelite; a Jew.

Hĭn'-dōō, *n.* A native of Hindostan.

Ĭn'-dian (**ĭnd'-yan**), *n.* One of the aboriginal inhabitants of America.

Ĭ-tăl'-ian (**-yan**), *n.* A native of Italy.

Jăp-a-nēse', *n.* A native of Japan, or the people of that country.

Lăp'-land-er, *n.* A native of Lapland.

Mŏn-gō'-li-an, *n.* A native of Mongolia.

Nôr-wē'-ġi-an, *n.* A native of Norway.

Pōr'-tu-gūēse, *n.* An inhabitant of Portugal.

Rŭs'-sian (**rŭsh'-an** or **rụ'-shan**), *n.* A native of Russia.

Si-bē'-ri-an, *n.* A native of Siberia.

LESSON 144.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
"This is my own, my native land!"
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned,
As home his footsteps he hath turned,
From wandering on a foreign strand?

If such there breathe, go, mark him well:
For him no minstrel raptures swell,
High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim;
Despite those titles, power and pelf,
The wretch concentrated all in self,
Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
And, doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust from which he sprung,
Unwept, unhonored, and unsung.—*Walter Scott.*

LESSON 145.

HOMOPHONOUS WORDS.

Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small;
Though with patience he stands waiting, with exactness grinds he all.— *Longfellow.*

pa̤use, *v. i.* To cease for a time.
pa̤ws, *n. pl.* Feet of an animal.

pĕd′-al, *n.* A lever or key acted on by the feet; a treadle.
pĕd′-dle, *v. t.* To sell from house to house.

plŭm, *n.* A small fruit.
plŭmb, *a.* Perpendicular.

pōle, *n.* A long, round piece of wood.
pōll, *n.* A head; a place for voting.

pōre, *n.* A small opening; (*v. i.*) to study.
pōur, *v. t.* To send forth.

prāy, *v. i.* To beseech.
prey, *n.* Booty; plunder.

prĭn′-çĭ-pal, *a.* Chief.
prĭn′-çĭ-ple, *n.* A rule of action; a fundamental truth.

prŏf′-it, *n.* Gain; valuable results.
prŏph′-et, *n.* A religious teacher; one who foretells events.

qua̤rts, *n. pl.* Plural of quart, the fourth part of a gallon.
qua̤rtz, *n.* A mineral.

rāi̤se, *v. t.* To lift up.
rāys, *n.* Lines of light.

LESSON 146.

PERTAINING TO MANNERS.

What a rare gift is that of manners! Better for one to possess them than wealth, beauty or talent; they will more than supply all.— *Bulwer Lytton.*

a-bū′-sĭve, *a.* Offering harsh words and ill treatment.
ăf′-fa-ble, *a.* Easy of manners or conversation.
ā′-mi-a-ble, *a.* Worthy of love.
ăr′-ro-gănçe, *n.* Proud contempt for others.
a̤wk′-ward, *a.* Clumsy; ungraceful in manner.

be-hāv′-ior (-yur), *n.* Manner of conducting one's self.
brăg′-gart, *n.* A boastful person.
blŭn′ der-er, *n.* A careless person.
ca-prī′-cioŭs (-prĭsh′-ŭs), *a.* Whimsical.
cāre′-fṳl-ness, *n.* Heedfulness.
cāre′-less, *a.* Heedless.

ȩąu'-tioŭs (-shŭs), *a.* Timorous; over prudent.

ȩŏm-plā'-çen-çy, *n.* Satisfaction.

ȩŏm-pō'-ṣure, *n.* Calmness; tranquillity.

ȩŏn-de-sçĕnd', *v. i.* To relinquish dignity of character.

ȩŏn-fĭ-dĕn'-tial, *a.* Secret; trustworthy.

ȩŏn-ġē'-ni-al, *a.* Sympathetic; of the same nature.

ȩŏn-sçi-ĕn'-tioŭs (-shĭ-ĕn'-shŭs), *a.* Influenced by conscience.

ȩŏn-tĕmpt', *n.* Disdain.

ȩôr'-dial, *a.* Sincere; heartfelt; warm; affectionate.

LESSON 147.

Pertaining to Manners.

Many young persons believe themselves natural when they are only impolite and coarse.—*Rouchefoucauld.*

ȩoûr'-te-sy, *n.* Politeness or manners.

ȩóv'-et-oŭs, *a.* Eager to obtain.

ȩow'-ard-ĭçe, *n.* Timidity; fear.

ȩrĭt'-ĭe-al, *a.* Severe in judging; inclined to find fault.

ȩrude'-ly, *adv.* In an immature or hasty manner; rudely.

de-ȩō'-roŭs or **dĕȩ'-o-roŭs,** *a.* Proper.

de-ȩō'-rum, *n.* Propriety of manner or conduct.

dĕf-er-ĕn'-tial (-shal), *a.* Accustomed to defer.

de-lĭb'-er-ate, *a.* Not sudden or rash.

dĕs'-ul-to-ry, *a.* Immethodical; disconnectedly.

dĭf'-fi-dent, *a.* Timid; distrustful.

dĭg'-ni-ty, *n.* Manners suited to inspire respect.

doubt'-fụl (dout'-), *a.* Hesitating; undetermined

dū'-bi-oŭs, *a.* Unsettled or doubtful.

ēa'-ġer, *a.* Keenly desirous.

ēar'-nest, *a.* Ardent in pursuit of an object.

ĕe-çĕn'-trĭe, *a.* Odd.

ĕm-bär'-rass, *v. t.* To confuse; to disconcert.

ĕt'-ĭ-quĕtte (ĕt'-ĭ-kĕt), *n.* Conventional decorum.

fa-mĭl'-iar (-yar), *a.* Not formal; unceremonious.

LESSON 148.

Pertaining to Manners.

"Unbecoming forwardness oftener proceeds from ignorance than impudence."

făs'-çĭ-nāte, *v. t.* To charm; to captivate.

fas-tĭd'-i-oŭs, *a.* Difficult to please.

fe-rō'-cioŭs, *a.* Fierce; savage.

fĭ-dĕl' i-ty, *n.* Loyalty.

fīērçe'-ness, *n.* Fury; violence.

flĭp'-pan-çy, *n.* Pertness; petulancy.

fōr'-çi-ble, *a.* Possessing force.

fôr-măl'-i-ty, *n.* Habitual mode.

frĕt'-fụl, *a.* Peevish; irritable.

frĭv'-o-loŭs, *a.* Given to trifling.

ġē'-nĭ-al, *a* Sympathetically cheerful and cheering.

ġĕn-tēel', *a.* Polite; well-bred.

grā'-cious (-shŭs), *a.* Merciful; kind to the poor.

hạugh'-ty (hạw'-), *a.* Disdainful.

hĕṣ-i-tā'-tion, *n.* Doubt.

ĭd-i-o-sy̆n'-era-sy, *n.* A characteristic of an individual.

ĭm-pär'-tial, *a.* Not favoring one more than another.

ĭm-pā'-tience (-shĕns), *n.* Violence of temper.

ĭm-pĕr'-ti-nent, *a.* Rude in behavior.

ĭm-pĕt'-ū-oŭs, *a.* Vehement in feeling or action.

LESSON 149.

Pertaining to Manners.

Intelligence and courtesy not always are combined;
Often in a wooden house a golden room we find.— *Longfellow.*

ĭm-pro-prī′-e-ty, *n.* An unsuitable act or expression.

ĭm′-pu-dent, *a.* Bold, with contempt for others.

ĭm-pŭl′-sĭve, *a.* Acting suddenly, or by impulse.

nēg′-li-gençe, *n.* Heedlessness.

nērv′-oŭs, *a.* Easily agitated.

ŏf-fī′-cioŭs (**-fĭsh′-ŭs**), *a.* Meddlesome.

ŏp-prĕss′-ĭve, *a.* Overpowering; unjustly severe.

pär-tĭc′-ū-lar, *a.* Hard to suit; precise.

pĕt′-u-lan-çy, *n.* Peevishness; freakish passion.

po-līte′-ness, *n.* Elegance of manners.

pŏmp′-oŭs, *a.* Boastful.

pre-çĭp′-i-tāte, *v. t.* To hurry rashly.

pre-çĭ′-şion (**-sĭzh′-un**), *n.* The quality of being precise.

pre-cō′-cious (**-shŭs**), *a.* Too forward.

pre-şŭmp′-tu-oŭs, *a.* Over-confident; going beyond bounds of modesty.

pre-tĕn′ tious (**-shŭs**), *a.* To lay claim to more than one's due.

prŏmpt, *a.* Quickly and cheerfully performed.

pūg-nā′-cious (**-shŭs**), *a.* Disposed to fight.

pū-sil-lăn′-i-moŭs, *a.* Cowardly.

quāint′-ness, *n.* Oddness.

LESSON 150.

Pertaining to Manners.

"There is policy in manner. I have heard one not inexperienced in the pursuit of fame, give it his earnest support, as being the surest passport to absolute and brilliant success."

quĕr′-u-loŭs, *a.* Quarrelsome.

quĕs′-tion-a-ble, *a.* Doubtful; suspicious.

re-lŭc′-tan-çy, *n.* Unwillingness.

rĕt′-i-çent, *a.* Reserved.

sąu′-çi-ness, *n.* Impudence.

sęrų′-pu-loŭs, *a.* Careful; doubtful.

se-rēne′-ly, *adv.* Calmly.

sĭm-plĭç′-i-ty, *n.* Artlessness of mind.

sĭn-çĕr′-i ty, *n.* Honesty of mind.

smīrk, *n.* An affected smile.

tĭ-mĭd′-i-ty, *n.* The state of being timid.

trăn′-quĭl-ly, *adv.* In a tranquil manner; quietly.

trĕp-i-dā′-tion, *n.* Involuntary trembling, caused usually by terror or fear.

trĭv′-i-al-ly, *adv.* In a trifling manner.

ŭn-eąuth′, *a.* Awkward; odd.

ûr-băn′-i-ty, *n.* Politeness; refinement.

văn′-i-ty, *n.* Idle show; pride.

vi-vā′-cioŭs, *a.* Lively; active.

whĭm′-şi-cal, *a.* Full of whims.

zĕal′-oŭs, *a.* Ardent in behalf of an object.

LESSON 151.

PERTAINING TO LINEAGE.

There is certainly something of exquisite kindness and thoughtful benevolence in that rarest of gifts — fine breeding.— *Bulwer Lytton.*

ăn′-çes-try, *n.* A series of ancestors; lineage.

ān′-cient (**-shĕnt**), *a.* Old.

ăn-tĭq′-ui-ty (**-tĭk′-wĭ-**), *n.* Ancient times.

a-rĭs′-to-crăt or **ăr′-ĭs-to-crăt,** *n.* A proud or haughty person.

ăr-is-tŏc'-ra-çy, *n.* The nobility or chief persons in a state.

de-scĕnd'-ant, *n.* One who descends, as offspring.

fōre'-fä-ther, *n.* An ancestor.

ġĕn-e-ăl'-o-ġy, *n.* A pedigree.

ġĕn'-try, *n.* Rank by birth.

lĭn'-e-aġe, *n.* Race; descent.

no-bĭl'-i-ty, *n.* Noble birth.

pär'-ve-nū, *n.* One newly risen into notice.

pa-trĭ'-cian (**-trĭsh'-an**), *n.* One of noble birth.

pĕd'-i-grēe, *n.* Line of ancestors.

ple-bē'-ian (**-yan**), *n.* One of the common people.

pŏp'-u-laçe, *n.* The common people.

po-şĭ'-tion, *n.* Social rank.

prĕd-e-çĕs'-sor, *n.* One whom another comes after.

roy'-al-ty, *n.* The state of being regal or royal.

yeō'-man, *n.* A plebeian of the most respectable class.

LESSON 152.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

Who are the nobles of the earth, the true aristocrats
Who need not bow their heads to lords, nor doff to kings their hats?
Who are they but the men of toil, the mighty and the free,
Whose hearts and hands subdue the earth, and compass all the sea?
Who are they but the men of toil, who cleave the forest down,
And plant, amid the wilderness, the hamlet or the town,—
Who fight the battles, bear the scars, and give the world its crown
Of name, and fame, and history, and pomp of old renown?
These claim no gaud of heraldry, and scorn the knighting rod;
Their coats of arms are noble deeds, their peerage is from God!
They take not from ancestral graves the glory of their name,
But win, as once their fathers won, the laurel wreath of fame.— *Stewart.*

LESSON 153.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A man should never be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong, which is but saying in other words that he is wiser today than yesterday.— *Pope.*

rĕad'-i-ly, *adv.* Without delay or objection.

re-çĕp'-ta-ele, *n.* A receiver or holder.

re-ĕoil', *v. i.* To take a reverse motion.

rĕ-ĕn-çĭl-ĭ-ā'-tion, *n.* Renewal of friendship.

re-dū'-çi-ble, *a.* That can be reduced.

rē'-ġiŏn, *n.* Vicinity.

re-lăpse', *v. i.* To fall back; to return.

re-lĭef', *n.* The removal of anything oppressive or burdensome.

re-lĭn'-quĭsh, *v. t.* To withdraw from.

re-lȳ', *v. i.* To depend upon.

re-mē'-di-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being remedied or cured.

rĕn'-dez-vous (**-de-vōō**), *n.* A place appointed for meeting.

re-new′-al (-nū′-), *n.* The act of commencing again.

re-pâir′, *v. t.* To restore to a sound or good state.

rĕp′-a-ra-ble, *a.* That can be repaired.

re-pū′-di-āte, *v. i.* To have nothing to do with.

rĕq′-ŭi-şite (-wĭ-), *n.* Something indispensable.

re-tăl′-i-āte, *v. i.* To return like for like.

re-vĕr′-ber-āte, *v. i.* To resound.

rouge (rōōzh), *n.* A cosmetic used to give a red color.

LESSON 154

PERTAINING TO TEMPER AND DISPOSITION.

In ourselves the sunshine dwells;
From ourselves the music swells;
By ourselves our life is fed
With sweet or bitter daily bread.— *Goldsmith.*

a-g̱rēe′-a-ble, *a.* Pleasing.

chānġe′-a-ble, *a.* Fickle; inconstant.

e̊ŏu-tĕnt′-ment, *n.* Satisfaction; without disquiet.

dĭs-po-şĭ′-tion, *n.* Acquired aptitude of temper or character; disposal.

dŏç′-ile, *a.* Easily managed or taught.

ĕn-dūr′-ançe, *n.* Patience; a bearing or suffering.

ĕx-ăs′-per-āte, *v. t.* To enrage; to provoke.

frĕn′-zy, *n.* Madness; rage.

ĭn-dĭg̱′-nant, *a.* Feeling wrath.

ĭn-fū′-ri-āte, *v. t.* To enrage.

jĕal′-oŭs-y, *n.* Uneasiness from fear of rivalry.

ŏp′-tĭ-mĭst, *n.* One who thinks everything happens for the best.

păs′-sion-ate, *a.* Easily moved to anger.

pĕs′-si-mĭst, *n.* One who thinks everything is for the worst.

plăç′-id, *a.* Serene; tranquil.

săn̲′-g̱uine, *a.* Full of hope.

sŭs-pĭ′-cioŭs (-pĭsh′-ŭs), *a.* Apt to believe without proof.

ŭm′-brag̱e, *n.* Offense.

world′-li-ness (wûrld′-), *n.* Being fond of temporal enjoyments.

wräth, *n.* Violent anger.

LESSON 155.

DENOTING HATRED.

If you hate your enemies, you will contract such a vicious habit of mind as by degrees will break out upon those who are your friends, or those who are indifferent to you.— *Plutarch.*

ăb-hŏr′-rençe, *n.* Extreme hatred.

a-bŏm′-i-nāte, *v. t.* To hate in the highest degree.

ăn-i-mŏs′-i-ty, *n.* Violent hatred.

ăn-tĭp′-a-thy, *n.* Disgust; repugnance.

a-vĕr′-sion, *n.* Dislike.

dĕs′-pĭ-e̊a-ble, *a.* Worthless; to be despised.

ĕn′-mi-ty, *n.* Hatred; ill-will.

hā′-tred, *n.* Very great dislike.

ĭn′-fa-moŭs, *a.* Detestable.

lōath′-sŏme, *a.* Exciting disgust or hatred.

ma-lĕv′-o-lençe, *n.* Evil disposition toward another.

ma-lĭ′-cioŭs (-lĭsh′-ŭs), *a.* Proceeding from hatred or ill-will.

ŏb-nŏx′-ioŭs, *a.* Odious; hateful.

ō′-dĭ-oŭs, *a.* Deserving hatred.

răn̲′-e̊or, *n.* Inveterate hatred.

re-pŭg̱′-nançe, *n.* Aversion; dislike.

re-vĕnġe′-fu̲l, *a.* Vindictive.

vē′-he-ment, *a.* Furious.

vĕnġe′-ançe, *n.* Retribution.

vĕn′-om-oŭs, *a.* Malignant; spiteful.

LESSON 156.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

Life appears to me too short to be spent in nursing animosity or registering wrongs. We are, and must be, one and all, burdened with faults in this world, but the time will come when, I trust, we shall put them off in putting off our corruptible bodies; when debasement and sin will fall from us with this cumbrous frame of flesh. It is a creed in which I delight, to which I cling. It makes eternity a rest, a home — not a terror and an abyss. With this creed, revenge never worries my heart, degradation never too deeply disgusts me, injustice never crushes me too low; I live in calm, looking to the end. — *Charlotte Brontë.*

LESSON 157.

PERTAINING TO INTEMPERANCE.

"I *dare* not drink for my own sake;
I *ought* not to drink for my neighbor's sake."

ăb'-sti-nençe, *n.* Voluntary refraining from indulging the appetite, as for strong drink.

ăl'-co-hol, *n.* Pure or highly rectified spirits.

dĭs-tĭll'-er-y, *n.* A building and works where distilling is carried on.

drŭnk'-ard, *n.* One who habitually drinks to excess.

ha-bĭt'-u-al, *a.* Acquired by habit.

ĭn-ē'-bri-āte, *n.* An habitual drunkard.

ĭn-tĕm'-per-ançe, *n.* Habitual indulgence in drinking spirituous liquors.

lĭq'-uŏr (lĭk'-ur), *n.* Any alcoholic fluid, either distilled or fermented.

mŏd-er-ā'-tion, *n.* Freedom from excess.

rĕf-or-mā'-tion, *n.* Change from worse to better.

re-mŏn'-strançe, *n.* Act of urging against.

rĕs-o-lū'-tion, *n* Firmness in opinion, act or thought.

rē'-tro-grāde or **rĕt'-ro-grāde,** *v. i.* Declining from better to worse.

sa-lōōn', *n.* A place where liquors are sold in small quantities.

so-brī'-e-ty, *n.* Habitual soberness.

tee-tō'-tal-er, *n.* One pledged to entire abstinence from intoxicating drinks.

tĕm'-per-ançe, *n.* Moderation.

tĕm'-per-ate, *a.* Not excessive.

tĕmpt, *v. t.* To try to persuade.

whĭs'-key or **whĭs'-ky,** *n.* A spirit distilled from grain.

LESSON 158.

WORDS DENOTING KINDNESS.

How far that little candle throws its beams!
So shines a good deed in a naughty world. — *Shakespeare.*

ăc-cŏm'-mo-dāte, *v. t.* To supply with something desired.

ăs-sĭst'-ance, *n.* Help; aid.

be-nĕv'-o-lençe, *n.* Disposition to do good.

be-nĭg'-nant, *a.* Kind.

boun'-te-oŭs, *a.* Disposed to give freely.

chăr'-i-ty, *n.* Liberality to the poor.

cŏn-çērn', *n.* Solicitude; interest in or care for any person or thing.

ċŏn-dō′-lençe, *n.* Expression of sympathy for another.
ċŏn-grăt′-ū-lāte, *v. t.* Expressing sympathetic joy.
ċŏn-sĭd′-er-ate, *a.* Careful of the rights and feelings of others.
ċŏn-sōle′, *v. t.* To comfort; to soothe.
ġĕn′-er-oŭs, *a.* Free to give.
gra-tū′-i-ty, *n.* Something given freely.
hu-māne′, *a.* Kind; benevolent.
lĭb′-er-al, *a.* Generous; open-hearted.
măḡ-năn′-i-moŭs, *a.* Not selfish.
mēr′-çĭ-fụl, *a.* Tender; not cruel.
phĭ-lăn′-thro-py, *n.* Universal good will.
săċ′-rĭ-fīce (-fīz), *v. t.* To devote or give up with loss or suffering.
sym′-pa-thy, *n.* Fellow feeling.

LESSON 159.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

My heart was heavy, for its trust had been
Abused, its kindness answered with foul wrong;
So, turning gloomily from my fellow men,
One summer Sabbath-day I strolled among
The green mounds of the village burial place,
Where, pondering how all human love and hate
Find one sad level, and how, soon or late,
Wronged and wrong-doer, each with meekened face,
And cold hands folded over a still heart,
Pass the green threshold of our common grave,
Whither all footsteps tend, whence none depart—
Awed for myself, and pitying my race,
One common sorrow like a mighty wave
Swept all my pride away, and trembling, I forgave.—*Whittier.*

LESSON 160.

HOMOPHONOUS WORDS.

On this side, and on that, men see their friends
Drop off, like leaves in autumn; yet launch out
Into fantastic schemes, which the long-livers
In the world's hale and undegenerate days
Could scarce have leisure for.—*Blair.*

rāin, *n.* Water falling in drops from the atmosphere.
rẹign, *v. i.* To rule.
rẹin, *n.* A check.

rēed, *n.* A hollow stalk.
rēad, *v. t.* To peruse.

rĕst, *n.* Freedom from everything which wearies.
wrĕst, *v. t.* To take from by force.

rīçe, *n.* A kind of grain grown in warm climates, and used for food.
rise (rīs), *n.* An ascent; that which rises or seems to rise.

rīght, *a.* Just; not wrong; true.
rīte, *n.* A ceremony.
wrīght, *n.* An artisan.
wrīte, *v. t.* To express ideas by letters or characters.

rōad, *n.* A public highway.
rōde, *v. i.* Past of *ride.*
rōwed, *v. t.* Past of *row.*

rōle, *n.* A part played.
rōll, *n.* A list. *v.* To revolve.

rỵe, *n.* Grain used for food.
wrỵ, *a.* Distorted.

LESSON 161.

CONVERSATION.

As it is a characteristic of great wits to say much in few words, so it is of small wits to talk much and say nothing.—*Rochefoucauld.*

a-dieū′, *n.* A farewell.
ăl-lūde′, *v. i.* To refer to; to have reference.
ăl-lū′-şion, *n.* A hint.
ăl-ter-eā′-tion, *n.* Dispute carried on with heat or anger.
a-pŏl′-o-ġy, *n.* An excuse.
ăr′-ġue, *v. t.* To persuade by reasoning.
băd′-i-nage (băd′-in-ázh), *n.* Light or playful discourse.
băn′-ter, *v. t.* To joke or jest with.
brĕv′-i-ty, *n.* Contraction into few words; conciseness.
çĕn′-sure, *v. t.* To find fault with.
eŏl′-lo-quy, *n.* Discourse between two or more persons.
eŏm-mūne′, *v. i.* To converse together familiarly.
eŏm-plāint′, *n.* Fault-finding.
eŏn-çīse′, *a.* Expressing much in few words.
eŏn′-fer-ençe, *n.* A consultation.
eŏn-tĕn′-tion, *n.* Strife in debate; controversy.
eŏn-tra-dict′, *v. t.* To oppose in words.
eŏn′-tro-vĕr-sy, *n.* Discussion; dispute.
eŏn-vĕr-sā′-tion, *n.* Familiar discourse.
de-bāte′, *v. t.* To contend for in words or argument.

LESSON 162.

Conversation.

The first ingredient in conversation is truth, next good sense, third good humor, and the fourth wit.—*Sir W. Temple.*

dĕe-la-rā′-tion, *n.* Formal expression; public announcement.
de-nī′-al, *n.* A contradiction.
de-nounçe′, *v. t.* To inform against.
dī′-a-lŏġue, *n.* A conversation between two or more persons.
dĭs-eŭs′-sion, *n.* Examination by argument.
dĭs-pūte′, *n.* Verbal controversy.
ĕx-ăġ′-ġer-āte, *v. t.* To enlarge beyond bounds.
ĕx-plĭç′-it, *a.* Plain in language.
ĕx-pŏs′-tu-late, *v. i.* To remonstrate.
ġăb′-ble, *v. i.* To talk without meaning.
ġăr′-ru-loŭs, *a.* Very talkative.
ĭn-sĭn′-u-āte, *v. t.* To hint; to introduce artfully.
lăn′-guage, *n.* Human speech.
lĭn′-guist, *n.* A master of language.
lo-quā′-cioŭs (-shŭs), *a.* Talkative.
mûr′-mur, *v. i.* To utter sullen discontent; to make a low, continued noise.
năr-rā′-tion, *n.* Telling the particulars of an event.
pre-văr′-i-eāte, *v. i.* To evade telling the truth.
pshaw (shaw), *interj.* An exclamation to denote disdain.
răil′-ler-y, *n.* Jesting language.

LESSON 163.

Conversation.

"It is not only difficult to say the right thing in the right place, but, far more difficult still, to leave unsaid the wrong thing at the tempting moment."

re-ca-pĭt'-u-lāte, *v. t.* To relate in brief.

re-çīt'-al, *n.* A narration; that which is recited.

re-count', *v. t.* To tell the particulars of.

re-lāte', *v. t.* To tell over.

rĕp-ar-tēe', *n.* A smart and witty reply.

rĕp-e-tĭ'-tion, *n.* Doing or uttering a second time.

rų'-mor, *n.* A current story passing from one person to another without any authority for it.

săl-u-tā'-tion, *n.* Greeting.

sär'-caşm, *n.* A taunt; a cutting jest.

sa-tĭr'-ic-al-ly, *adv.* With severity of remark.

screām, *v. i.* To cry out with a shrill voice.

shrīēk, *v. i.* To utter sharply and shrilly.

smōōth'-ness, *n.* Easy flow of words; (*a.*) evenness of surface.

so-lĭl'-o-quy, *n.* A talking to one's self.

sŭg-ġĕs'-tion (-yŭn), *n.* A hint; an intimation.

ŭt'-ter-ançe, *n.* Vocal expression.

vāgue'-ly, *adv.* Unfixedly; in a vague manner.

vĕr'-bal, *a.* Expressed in words.

wĭt'-ti-çĭşm, *n.* A witty sentence or phrase.

wĕl'-come, *v. t.* To salute with kindness.

LESSON 164.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

Never shall thy spoken word be again unsaid, unheard;
Well their work thy lips have wrought, joy or grief or evil thought;
Though it pierce a poisoned spear through the soul thou holdest dear,
Though it quiver, fierce and deep, through some stainless spirit's sleep,
Once for all the rune is read, once for all the judgment said;
Offer life and soul and all that one sentence to recall,
Rue it all thy lingering days, hide it deep with love and praise,
All thy travail is in vain, spoken words come not again.—*Christian Union.*

LESSON 165.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fasten your souls so high, that constantly
The smile of your heroic cheer may float
Above all floods of earthly agonies,
Purification being the joy of pain.— *E. B. Browning.*

sāfe'-ty, *n.* Free from hurt, injury or loss.

sa-lū'-brĭ-oŭs, *a.* Healthful.

scoûrġe (skûrj), *v. t.* To whip severely.

scrų'-ti-nīze, *v. t.* To search closely.

sēarch'-a-ble, *a.* That can be searched.

sĕc'-ond-a-ry, *a.* Subordinate.

sē'-cre-çy, *n.* Privacy.

sĕd′-i-ment, *n.* Settlings.
sĕs′-sion, *n.* The actual assembly of members of any body.
shield, *v. t.* To protect.
sĭg̣-nĭf′-i-cant, *a.* Standing as a sign or token.
sī′-lenç̣e, *n.* Absolute stillness.
sin̲′-gu-lar, *a.* Odd; being alone.
sī′-phon, *n.* A bent tube or pipe.
sĭt-u-ā′-tion, *n.* Position.
slĭp′-per-y, *a.* Smooth; unstable.
slough (slou), *n.* A hole full of mire.
sō-bri-quet′ (sō-bre-kā′), *n.* A nickname.
sŏl′-u-ble, *a.* That can be dissolved.
sou̲-ve-nīr′, *n.* That which serves as a reminder; a keepsake.

LESSON 166.

WORDS DENOTING PRAISE.

His words are bonds, his oaths are oracles;
His love sincere, his thoughts immaculate,
His tears pure messengers sent from the heart;
His heart as far from fraud as heaven from earth.—*Shakespeare.*

ăd′-mi-ra-ble, *a.* Worthy of admiration.
ăd-mīre′, *v. t.* To regard with love or esteem.
a-dōr′-a-ble, *a.* Worthy of adoration.
beaū′-tĭ-fu̲l, *a.* Having the qualities which constitute beauty.
brĭl′-liant (brĭl′-yant), *a.* Distinguished by qualities which excite admiration.
com-mĕn-dā′-tion, *n.* Praise.
cŏm′-pa-ra-ble, *a.* Worthy of comparison.
cŏm′-pli-ment, *n.* Delicate flattery; praise.
crĕd′-it-a-bly, *adv.* With credit; without disgrace.
de-sir̲′-a-ble, *a.* Worthy of desire, or longing.
ē′-go-tĭst, *n.* One who speaks much of himself, or magnifies his own achievements.
e-lāb′-o-rate, *a.* Finished with great care.
ĕm′-i-nenç̣e, *n.* Exaltation; distinction.
ĕn-cō′-mi-ŭm, *n.* Formal praise.
ĕs′-ti-ma-ble, *a.* Worthy of regard.
eū′-lo-gīze, *v. t.* To praise.
ĕx′ çel-lent, *a.* Very good.
ĕx̲′-em-pla-ry, *a.* Serving as a pattern; commendable.
ĕx′ quĭ-sĭte, *a.* Exceedingly nice.
ĕx-tŏl′, *v. t.* To eulogize.

LESSON 167.

Words Denoting Praise.

Large was his bounty, and his soul sincere,
Heaven did a recompense as largely send;
He gave to Misery all he had — a tear;
He gained from Heaven ('twas all he wished) — a friend.— *Grey.*

fā′-moŭs, *a.* Renowned.
fa̲ult′-less, *a.* Perfect.
fā′-vor-ite, *a.* Especial esteem or preference.
flăt′-ter-y, *n.* False praise.
ġĕn′-u-ine, *a.* Real; natural.
gôr′-ġeoŭs (-jŭs), *a.* Magnificent.
grăn′-deur, *n.* Splendor of appearance.

hŏn'-or-a-ble (ŏn'-ur-), *a.* Worthy of being esteemed.

ĭl-lŭs'-tri-oŭs, *a.* Renowned; brilliant.

ĭm-măc'-u-late, *a.* Without blemish.

ĭn-ĕŏm'-pa-ra-ble, *a.* Without equal.

laud, , *v. t.* To praise.

lū'-mi-nous, *a.* Shining.

lŭs'-tre or **lŭs'-ter,** *n.* Splendor; brightness.

măg-nĭf'-i-çent, *a.* On a grand scale; splendid.

ma-jĕs'-tic, *a.* Of august dignity, stateliness or imposing grandeur; splendid.

mär'-tyr, *n.* One who makes a great sacrifice for the sake of principle.

mĕr-i tō'-ri-oŭs, *a.* Worthy of honor.

nōt'-a-ble, *a.* Worthy of notice; remarkable.

păr'-a-gŏn, *n.* A model of excellence.

LESSON 168.

Words Denoting Praise.

He was the soul of goodness,
And all our praises of him are like streams
Drawn from a spring, that still rise full, and leave
The part remaining, greatest.—*Shakespeare.*

per-fĕc'-tion, *n.* The state of being perfect.

prāise, *n.* Approval of merit.

prĕ'-cioŭs (**prĕsh'-ŭs**), *a.* Of great value.

pū'-ri-ty, *n.* Innocence; cleanness.

quĭn-tĕs'-sençe, *n.* Pure or concentrated essence.

rā'-di-ant, *a.* Beaming with brightness.

re-märk'-a-ble, *a.* Uncommon; noticeable.

stĕr'-ling, *a.* Genuine; of excellent quality.

sub-lĭm'-i-ty, *n.* The state of being sublime; eminence.

sŭb-stăn'-tial, *a.* True; solid.

su-pĕrb', *a.* Grand; elegant.

su-pe-rĭ-ŏr'-i-ty, *n.* More excellent than any other.

tran-sçĕnd'-ent, *a.* Very excellent.

trŭst'-wor-thy (-wûr-), *a.* Worthy of confidence; trusty.

vĕn'-er-a-ble, *a.* Worthy of reverence.

ve-rā'-cioŭs, *a.* Truthful.

vĭg'-i-lant, *a.* Watchful; circumspect.

vĭr'-tu-ous, *a.* Blameless; good.

wŏn'-droŭs, *a.* Admirable; astonishing.

wor'-thy (**wûr-**), *a.* Possessing merit,

LESSON 169.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

True to the promise of thy far-off youth,
  When all who loved thee, for thee prophesied
A grand, full life, devoted to the truth,
  A noble cause by suffering sanctified.
True to all beauties of the poet thought
  Which made thy youth so eloquent and sweet;
True to all duties which thy manhood brought
  To take the room of fancies light and fleet;
True to the steadfast walk and narrow way,
  Which thy forefathers of the covenant trod!
True to thy friend in foul or sunny day,
  True to thy home, thy country and thy God!—*All the Year Round.*

LESSON 170.

HOMOPHONOUS WORDS.

Better trust all and be deceived,
And weep that trust and that deceiving,
Than doubt one heart that, if believed,
Had blessed one's life with true believing.—*Frances A. Kemble.*

rōōd, *n.* The fourth of an acre.
rude, *a.* Uncivil.

sāil, *v. i.* To move on the water by means of sails.
sāle, *n.* The transfer of property for money.

sēam, *n.* Two edges joined.
sēem, *v. i.* To appear.

sēa, *n.* A large body of water.
sēe, *v. t.* To perceive.

sērf, *n.* A slave.
sûrf, *n.* The swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore.

sērge, *n.* A coarse cloth.
sûrge, *v. i.* To rise high and roll, as waves.

sew (sō), *v. t.* To fasten together with needle and thread.
sōw, *v. t.* To scatter.

sīghs, *n.* Heavy breathing.
sīze, *n.* Bulk; magnitude.

skŭll, *n.* The part of the head which encloses the brain.
scŭll, *n.* A small, narrow boat.

sōle, *n.* The bottom of the foot; (*a.*) only.
sōul, *n.* The spiritual part of man.

LESSON 171.

PERTAINING TO RELIGION.

Religion is the best armor in the world, but the worst cloak.— *Bunyan.*

bĕn-e-dĭc′-tion, *n.* The short prayer which closes public worship.
blas-phēme′, *v. t.* To speak with irreverence of God.
ca-thē′-dral, *n.* The head church in a diocese.
Căth′-o-lĭc, *n.* An adherent of the Roman Catholic church.
chrĭs′-ten (krĭs′-n), *v. t.* To give a name and baptize.
chrĭs′-tian (krĭst′-yan), *n.* One who professes to believe, or is assumed to believe, in the religion of Christ.
cŏm-mū′-nĭ-cant, *n.* A church member.
cŏn-gre-gā′-tion, *n.* An assembly of people for the worship of God.
cŏn′-se-crāte, *v. t.* To appropriate to sacred use.

cre-ā′-tion, *n.* The act of bringing into existence.
Cre-ā′-tor, *n.* The supreme being.
cru-ci-fix′-ion (-fix′-shŭn), *n.* The Savior's death upon the cross.
dĕc′-a-lŏgue, *n.* The ten commandments.
dĕd′-i-cāte, *v. t.* To set apart and consecrate.
dĕs′-e-crāte, *v. t.* To divert from a sacred purpose.
dĕv-o-tēe′, *n.* One wholly given to religion.
di′-o-cēse, *n.* The district under a bishop's care.
dĭs-ci′-ple, *n.* A follower.
dŏx-ŏl′-o-gy, *n.* A hymn of praise.
e-thē′-re-al, *a.* Celestial.

LESSON 172.

Pertaining to Religion.

Never trust anybody not of sound religion, for he that is false to God can never be true to man.— *Lord Burleigh.*

ē-văn'-ġel-ist, *n.* One authorized to preach, but who has no special charge.

Ġĕn'-e-sĭs, *n.* The first book in the Bible; formation.

hȳ-pŏc'-ri-sy, *n.* A feigning to be what one is not; pretense.

ĭm'-pi-oŭs, *a.* Not pious; wanting in veneration for God and His authority.

ĭn'-fi-del, *n.* One who does not believe in Christ

mĭn'-ĭs-ter, *n.* The pastor of a church.

mĭs'-sion-a-ry (mĭsh'-un-), *n.* One who is sent to spread religion.

mŏn'-as-tĕr-y, *n.* A house of religious retirement for monks.

ôr'-tho-dŏx, *a.* Sound in the Christian faith.

prâyer (prâr), *n.* An earnest supplication to God.

Prĕs-by-tē'-ri-an, *n.* One who belongs to a church governed by presbyters.

priēst, *n.* One who performs the rites of sacrifice.

Prŏt'-es-tant, *n.* A Christian who protests against the doctrines of the Church of Rome.

prŏv-i-dĕn'-tial, *a.* Proceeding from divine providence.

psälm'-ĭst (säm-), *n.* A writer of sacred songs.

re-lĭ'-ġious, *a.* Pious; godly.

re-pĕnt'-anċe, *n.* Sorrow for what one has done or omitted to do.

rĕv'-er-enċe, *n.* Veneration; a title applied to priests and ministers.

Scrĭp'-ture, *n.* The Bible.

sŏl'-emn, *a.* Serious; sacred.

LESSON 173.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; he leadeth me beside the still waters.

He restoreth my soul; he leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for his name's sake.

Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.

Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies; thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over.

Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life; and I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever.— *Twenty third Psalm.*

LESSON 174.

DENOTING MYSTERY.

As defect of strength in us makes some weights to be unmovable, so likewise defect of understanding makes some truths to be mysterious.— *Bishop Sherlock.*

ăp-pa-rĭ′-tion, *n.* A ghost; a preternatural appearance.

ĕn-chănt′-er, *n.* One who deals in spells or sorcery.

ĕx-traôr′-dĭ-na-ry, *a.* Uncommon; wonderful.

ḡhōst, *n.* An apparition; the spirit.

ḡŏb′-lin, *n.* An evil spirit.

ĭn-ĕx′-plĭ-ea-ble, *a.* Cannot be accounted for.

lĕġ-ēr-de-māin′, *n.* Sleight of hand.

ma-ġĭ′-cian, *n.* One skilled in magic.

măr′-vel-oŭs, *a.* Wonderful; astonishing.

mĭr′-a-ele, *n.* A wonder, or wonderful thing.

mĭ-răe′-u-loŭs, *a.* Performed supernaturally.

mys-tē′-rĭ-oŭs, *a.* Impossible to understand.

mŷs′-tĭe-al, *a.* Governed by mysterious laws.

mŷs′-tĭ-fŷ, *v. t.* To involve a mystery so as to mislead.

ŏm′-i-noŭs, *a.* Containing an omen.

phe-nŏm′-e-nŏn, *n.* An appearance whose cause is not immediately obvious.

prŏph′-e-çў, *n.* A prediction.

prŏph′-e-sў, *v. t.* To predict.

sū-pēr-năt′-u-ral, *a.* Miraculous.

sū-pēr-stĭ′-tion, *n.* Fear of that which is unknown or mysterious.

LESSON 175.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Show me the man you honor; I know by that symptom better than by any other what kind of a man you are yourself; for you show me what your ideal of manhood is, what kind of a man you long to be.— *Carlyle.*

sŏp-o-rĭf′-ĭe, *a.* Causing sleep.

spĕ′-cial, *a.* Different from others.

spĕç′-i-fў, *v. t.* To name as a particular thing.

spĕç′-i-men, *n.* A sample.

spĭġ′-ot, *n.* A pin or peg used to stop a faucet.

splĭn′-ter, *n.* A thin piece of wood, or other solid substance, rent from the main body.

spŏnġe, *n.* A porous substance capable of imbibing a great quantity of water, found in Southern waters.

spon-tā′-ne-oŭs, *a.* Voluntary; willing; proceeding from internal energy.

spū′-rĭ-oŭs, *a.* Not genuine.

squēal, *v. i.* To cry with a sharp, shrill, prolonged sound.

squīrm, *v. i.* To move with writhing or contortions.

sta-bĭl′-i-ty, *n.* Firmness; steadiness.

stăġ′-ġer, *v. t.* To cause to doubt and waver; to shock.

stāin′-less, *a.* Free from reproach or guilt; free from any stain.

stăm-pēde′, *n.* A sudden flight in consequence of a panic.

stănch, *v. t.* To stop the flowing of; to extinguish.

stăr′-tle, *v. i.* To excite by sudden surprise; to frighten; to surprise; to alarm.

stĕad′-i-ness, *n.* Steadfastness; constancy.

stĕalth′-y, *a.* Secret; done by stealth.

strĕngth, *n.* Force; power.

LESSON 176.

PERTAINING TO DEATH.

When Death, the great reconciler, comes, it is not of our kindness we repent, but our severity.—*George Eliot.*

bur′-i-al (bĕr′-rĭ-al), *n.* Funeral solemnity.

çĕm′-e-tĕr-y, *n.* Burial place.

ĕŏf′-fĭn, *n.* The case in which a dead body is buried.

côrpse, *n.* The dead body of a human being.

cor-rŭpt′-i-ble, *n.* That which may decay or perish; the human body.

cre-mā′-tion, *n.* The burning of the dead.

dĭrġe, *n.* A funeral hymn.

ĕp′-ĭ-tâph (-tăf), *n.* Inscription on a monument.

fū′-ner-al, *n.* The ceremony of burying a dead human body.

ĭm-môr′-tal, *a.* Not mortal; lasting forever.

me-mō′-rĭ-al, *n.* Anything intended to preserve the memory of a person.

môrgue (môrg), *n.* A place where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed that they may be claimed by their friends.

môr-tăl′-i-ty, *n.* Subjection to death.

o-bĭt′-u-a-ry, *n.* Notice of the death of a person.

ŏb′-se-quies, *n. pl.* Funeral solemnities.

pĕr-dĭ′-tion, *n.* Future misery or eternal death.

pûr′-ġa-to-ry, *n.* A place where, it is said, after death, one may expiate such offenses committed in this life as do not merit eternal damnation.

sĕr′-aph, *n.* An angel of the highest order.

spĭr′-it-u-al, *a.* Not material; consisting of spirit.

ŭn-der-tāk′-er, *n.* One who takes charge of funerals.

LESSON 177.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

So live, that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan, that moves
To that mysterious realm, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave,
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

—*Wm. Cullen Bryant.*

LESSON 178.

SORROW.

Hearts, like apples, are hard and sour,
Till crushed by Pain's resistless power;
And yield their juices rich and bland
To none but Sorrow's heavy hand.—*Holland.*

ăf-flĭc′-tion, *n.* A state of pain, distress, or grief.
ăn′-guĭsh, *n.* Extreme pain.
dĕp′-re-cāte, *v. t.* To regret deeply.
dĕs′-o-late, *a.* Afflicted; left alone.
dĕs′-per-ate, *a.* Beyond hope.
de-spŏnd′-ent, *a.* Marked by despair.
dĕs′-ti-tūte, *a.* Without friends or comforts.
dĭs-ap-point′-ment, *n.* Defeat of hopes or expectations.
dĭs-ăs′-troŭs, *a.* Unfortunate.
dĭs-cŏn′-so-lāte, *a.* Without comfort.
dŏl′-or-oŭs, *a.* Sorrowful; full of grief.
grĭēv′-ançe, *n.* Cause of complaint or grief.
hu-mĭl-i-ā′-tion, *n.* Abasement of pride; mortification.
ĭn-fe-lĭç′-i-ty, *n.* Misery; unhappiness.
mĕl′-an-chŏl-y, *n.* Gloomy state of mind.
mĭs′-er-a-ble, *n.* Very unhappy.
môr-ti-fi-cā′-tion, *n.* Humiliation or chagrin.
mōurn′-fụl, *a.* Full of sorrow.
ŏb-scū′-ri-ty, *n.* Darkness; gloom.
pĭt′-e-oŭs, *a.* Mournful; miserable.

LESSON 179.

COMPLETION.

"Let me not leave my space of ground untilled;
Call me not hence with mission unfulfilled.
Let me not die before I've done for Thee
My earthly work, whatever that may be."

a-bŏl′-ĭsh, *v. t.* To put an end to.
ăc-cŏm′-plĭsh, *v. t.* To complete.
a-chiēve′, *v. t.* To accomplish.
cŏm-plē′-tion, *n.* Act of finishing.
cŏn-clū′-sive, *a.* Decisive.
cŏn′-sum-māte or **cŏn-sŭm′-māte,** *v. t.* To bring to completion.
cŭl′-mi-nāte, *v. i.* To reach the highest point.
de-mŏl′-ĭsh, *v. t.* To destroy.
e-vĕn′-tu-al, *a.* Final; terminating.
ĕx-hạust′, *v. t.* To consume entirely.
ex-pi-rā′-tion, *n.* Termination.
ex-tēr′-mi-nāte, *v. t.* To destroy utterly.
ex-tĭnct′, *a.* Ended; having ceased.
ĕx′-tir-pāte or **ĕx-tĭr′-pāte,** *v. t.* To root out.
fī-nä′-lę (fē-nä′-lā), *n.* The last note or end of a piece of music; close; termination.
fru-ĭ′-tion, *n.* Pleasure derived from possession.
fụl-fĭll′, *v. t.* To bring to pass.
quī-ē′-tus, *n.* That which silences; a final discharge.
tēr-mi-nā′-tion, *n.* Conclusion.
ŭl′-ti-māte, *a.* Final; the last result.

LESSON 180.

HOMOPHONOUS WORDS.

He liveth long who liveth well!
All else is life but flung away;
He liveth longest who can tell
Of true things only done each day.— *H. Bonar.*

shoe, *n.* A covering for the foot.
shōō, *v. t.* To drive away.

shōne or **shŏne,** *v. i.* Did shine.
shōwn, *v. t.* Having caused to see.

shōōt, *v. t.* To cause to be driven by force.
chute, *n.* A frame-work for sliding articles from a higher to a lower level.

sleight, *n.* Trick; artifice.
slight, *a.* Slender; (*v. t.*) neglect.

sŏme, *n.* A portion of.
sŭm, *n.* A problem to be solved.

sŏn, *n.* A male child.
sŭn, *n.* The source of light.

sōre, *a.* Painful; bruised.
sōar, *v. i.* To fly aloft.

stâre, *v. i.* To look with fixed eyes.
stâir, *n.* A series of steps for ascent or descent.

stēel, *n.* Refined iron.
stēal, *v. t.* To take without right or leave.

sŭck'-er, *n.* A kind of fish.
sŭc'-cor, *n.* Help; assistance.

LESSON 181.

WORDS DENOTING JOY.

I sing as sings the bird on yonder branches swinging;
It is not that the song be heard, but for the joy of singing.
And yet if there chance by, or hap to linger nigh,
One who listens to my lay and goes bravely forth to meet the day,
With a heart less troubled, the joy of song is doubled.— *Century.*

ăc-clāim', *n.* A joyous shout of applause.
buŏy'-ant, *a.* Cheerful; vivacious.
ĕc'-sta-sy, *n.* Enthusiastic delight.
ĕn-thū'-şi-ăşm, *n.* Ecstasy.
fe-lĭç'-i-ty, *n.* State of being happy.
grăt'-i-fy, *v. t.* To give pleasure to.
grăt'-i-tūde, *n.* Thankfulness.
hăl'-cy-on, *a.* Peaceful; undisturbed.
hi-lăr'-i-ty, *n.* Mirth; gayety.
jŏc'-und, *a.* Merry; lively.
joy'-oŭs, *a.* Glad; gay.
jū'-bi-lant, *a.* Rejoicing; shouting for joy.

läugh'-ter (läf'-ter), *n.* Convulsive expression of mirth.
pēace'-a-ble, *a.* Tranquil; quiet.
plĕaş'-ure, *n.* Agreeable sensations of emotion.
răp'-ture, *n.* Extreme joy or pleasure.
re-joi'-çing, *n.* Occasion of joy or gladness.
săt-ĭs-făc'-tion, *n.* Gratification of desire.
trī-ŭm'-phant, *a.* Rejoicing for victory.
vĭc-tō'-ri-oŭs, *a.* Winning; triumphant.

LESSON 182.

PERTAINING TO HUMOR.

"Live for today! Tomorrow's light
Will bring tomorrow's cares to sight;
Go, sleep like the flowers at night
And Heaven will bless thy morn!"

ăb-sûrd′, *a.* Ridiculous; irrational.
ȩăr′-i-ȩa-tūre, *v. t.* To ridiculously exaggerate.
ȩŏm′-ic-al, *a.* Exciting mirth; droll.
de-rīde′, *v. t.* To turn to ridicule.
drōll, *a.* Ludicrous from oddity.
fa-ce̤′-tious (**-shŭs**), *a.* Given to wit and good humor.
frŏl′-ic-some, *a.* Full of gayety and mirth.
gāy′-e-ty, *n.* Merry delight; state of being gay.
grī-māce̤′, *n.* A made up face.
gro-tĕsque′ (**-tĕsk**), *a.* Ludicrous.
hŭ′-mor-oŭs (or **yu′-mur-**), *a.* Exciting laughter.
jŏc′-u-lar, *a.* Given to jesting.
läugh′-a-ble, *a.* Fitted to excite laughter.
lĕv′-i-ty, *n.* Lightness of temper or conduct.
lū′-dĭ-crŏŭs, *a.* Laughable; comical.
mĭrth′-fṳl, *a.* Full of mirth or merriment.
plāy′-fṳl-ness, *n.* The state of being playful.
rĭ-dĭc′-u-loŭs, *a.* Laughable.
spōrt′-ive, *a.* Gay; frolicsome; playful.
wăg′-gish, *a.* Roguish in sport or good humor.

LESSON 183.

PERTAINING TO THE THEATRE.

"This life a theatre we well may call,
Where every actor must perform with art;
Or laugh it through, and make a farce of all,
Or learn to bear with grace his tragic part."—*From the Greek.*

ăc′-tor, *n.* One who acts or performs.
ăm-a-tēur′, *n.* Not a professional.
a-mūse′-ment, *n.* Entertainment; recreation.
a̤u′-di-ence, *n.* An assembly of hearers.
bŭr-lĕsque′, *n.* A ludicrous representation.
çĭr′-cus, *n.* An enclosed place for games, or feats of horsemanship.
ȩo-mē′-dĭ-an, *n.* An actor or player in comedy.
ȩŏm′-e-dy, *n.* A dramatic composition of a light and amusing character.
drä′-mȧ or **drā′-mȧ,** *n.* A composition designed to be represented on the stage by several characters.
e̤n-cōre′ (**ŏng-kōr′**), *adv.* Once more.
färce, *n.* A low style of comedy.
mĭn′-strel-sy, *n.* A collective body of minstrels; occupation of minstrels.
mu-se̤′-um, *n.* A repository for curiosities.
păn′-to-mime, *n.* A theatrical entertainment given in dumb show.

pär-quęt' (**-kā** or **-kĕt**), *n.* The body of seats on the floor of a theatre nearest the orchestra.

pēr-fôrm'-anç̣e, *n.* An exhibition.

tȧ-bleau' (**-blō**), *n.* A representation of some scene by persons grouped in the proper manner.

thē'-a-ter, **thē'-a-tre**, *n.* A house for the exhibition of dramatic performances.

tra-ġē'-di-an, *n.* A tragic actor.

trăġ'-e-dy, *n.* A dramatic poem performed by illustrious persons, and generally having a fatal issue.

LESSON 184.

PERTAINING TO FESTIVITY.

Pleasures are like poppies spread,
You seize the flower, its bloom is shed ;
Or like the snow flakes on the river,
A moment white, then gone forever.—*Burns.*

ăn-nĭ-vĕr'-sa-ry, *n.* A day on which an event is celebrated annually.

băn'-quet (**bănk'-wet**), *n.* A rich entertainment; a feast.

bär'-be-ċūe, *n.* A large animal roasted whole.

bĭrth'-dāy, *n.* The anniversary of one's birth.

ċär'-nĭ-val, *n.* A festival of merriment and revelry.

çĕl-e-brā'-tion, *n.* Honor bestowed by public ceremonies.

çĕn-tĕn'-ni-al, *n.* The hundredth anniversary.

çĕr'-e-mo-ny, *n.* Outward rite.

Ċhrĭst'-mas, *n.* The festival of the Christian church, observed annually on December 25th, in memory of the birth of Christ.

ċŏr-o-nā'-tion, *n.* The act of crowning a sovereign.

fĕs-tĭv'-i-ty, *n.* Gayety; joyfulness.

hŏl'-i-dāy, *n.* A day set apart in commemoration of some event.

il-lu-mi-nā'-tion, *n.* Festive decorations of houses or buildings with lights.

jŏl-li-fĭ-cā'-tion, *n.* Noisy festivity and merriment.

jū'-bi-lee, *n.* A season of great joy.

ŏs-ten-tā'-tion, *n.* Pretentious parade; unnecessary display or show.

păġ'-eant-ry, *n.* Pompous exhibition or display.

pro-çĕs'-sion, *n.* Regular, ceremonious progress.

rĕċ-re-ā'-tion, *n.* Entertainment; amusement.

rĕv'-el-rў, *n.* Noisy festivity.

LESSON 185.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

Ring, joyous chords! ring out again!
A swifter still, and a wilder strain!
They are here, the fair face and the careless heart,
And stars shall wane ere the mirthful part.

But I meet a dimly mournful glance,
In a sudden turn of the flying dance;
I heard the tone of a heavy sigh
In a pause of the thrilling melody!
And it is not well that woe should breathe
On the bright spring flowers of the festal wreath!
Ye that to thought or to grief belong,
Leave, leave the hall of song!—*Mrs. Hemans.*

LESSON 186.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Get into the habit of looking for the silver lining of the clouds, rather than at the leaden gray in the middle. It will help you over many hard places."

sŭb-scrīp'-tion, *n.* To give consent by writing the name.
sŭb-sĭst'-ençe, *n.* Means of support.
sŭf'-fo-cāte, *v. t.* To stifle; to smother.
sūit'-a-ble, *a.* Proper; becoming.
sure (shur), *a.* Without doubt; certain.
sûr-vey', *v. t.* To examine.
sym'-bol, *n.* A significant character or letter.
sym-mĕt'-rĭe-al, *a.* Having parts in due proportion.
sys-tem-ăt'-ĭe, *a.* According to regular method.
te-nā'-cioŭs, *a.* Holding fast.
tĕnd'-en-çy, *n.* Drift; direction towards an object.
tĕn'-sion, *n.* The act of stretching or straining.
tĕp'-id, *a.* Moderately warm.
tĕr-rĕs'-trĭ-al, *a.* Earthly.
tĕr'-rĭ-ble, *a.* Dreadful.
tĕr-rĭf'-ĭe, *a.* Causing terror.
thĭrst'-y, *a.* Suffering from thirst.
thôr'-ōugh, *a.* Complete; perfect.
toŭgh (tŭf), *a.* Strong; able to endure hardship.
trĕach'-er-oŭs, *a.* Faithless; false.

LESSON 187.

PERTAINING TO FLOWERS.

Life evermore is fed by death,
In earth, and sea, and sky;
And that a rose may breathe its breath,
Something must die.—*Holland.*

a-lŷs'-sum, *n.* A plant belonging to the mustard family, bearing small, white, sweet-scented flowers.
a-nĕm'-o-ne, *n.* Called wind flower, as its leaves are so easily stripped off by the wind.
ăr'-bu-tus, *n.* A pale pink flower, found early in spring.
a-zā'-le-ȧ, *n.* A flowering plant.
bou-quet' (bōō-kā'), *n.* A nosegay.
ċā'-lyx, *n.* The leaf-like envelope of a flower.
ċăr-nā'-tion, *n.* A species of clove pink.
ċhrys-ăn'-the-mŭm, *n.* A kind of flower, of many species.
ċlĕm'-a-tis, *n.* A climbing plant, with flower.
çȳ'-press, *n.* A flowering vine.
dăf'-fo-dĭl, *n.* A plant with a yellow flower.

dăh'-liȧ (däl'-yȧ or **dāl'-yȧ),** *n.* A large and beautiful flower.

dăn'-de-lī-on, *n.* A plant with a yellow flower, and leaves the shape of a lion's tooth.

ĕg̃'-lan-tīne (or **-tĭn),** *n.* The sweet briar; a species of rose.

flēur-de-līs', *n.* A flower of the lily family.

flō'-rĭst, *n.* One who cultivates flowers.

frā'-grant, *a.* Sweet of smell.

fūçh'-si-ȧ, *n.* A flowering plant, native of Mexico and South America.

ġe-rā'-nĭ-ŭm, *n.* A plant and flower.

hē'-li-o-trōpe, *n.* A very fragrant flower.

LESSON 188.

Pertaining to Flowers.

Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath.—*Felicia D. Hemans.*

hȳ'-a-çĭnth, *n.* A bulbous plant bearing beautiful spikes of fragrant flowers.

hȳ-drăn'-ġe-ȧ, *n.* A plant bearing large heads of showy flowers of a rose color naturally.

ja-pŏn'-i-cȧ, *n.* A species of camellia bearing beautiful red or white flowers.

jăs'-mĭne, *n.* A shrub or climbing plant bearing flowers of a peculiarly fragrant odor.

lĭl'-ȳ, *n.* A beautiful and fragrant flower.

măr'-i-gōld, *n.* A plant bearing yellow flowers.

mĭ-gnon-ette' (**mĭn-yun-ĕt'**), *n.* An annual flowering plant having a delicate odor.

när-çĭs'-sus, *n.* A flowering plant with bulbous root.

nas-tûr'-tium, *n.* A climbing plant with yellow flowers.

ō'-dor-oŭs, *a.* Having a sweet odor.

ôr'-chĭd (**ôr'-kĭd**), *n.* A species of orchis.

pē'-o-ny, *n.* A large, beautiful, showy flower.

pĕr'-fūme, *n.* Fragrance.

pĕt'-al, *n.* One of the colored leaves of a flower.

phlŏx (**flŏks**), *n.* An American flowering plant, having red, white or purple flowers

rhō-do-dĕn'-dron, *n.* A plant with handsome evergreen leaves and beautiful rose-colored or purple flowers.

sy-rĭn'-gȧ, *n.* A kind of shrub with sweet-scented white flowers.

thĭs'-tle (**thĭs'-sl**), *n.* A prickly plant with pink or lavender flowers.

vā'-rĭ-e-gāte, *v. t.* To mark with different colors.

vĕr-bē'-nȧ, *n.* A beautiful flower.

LESSON 189.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

I cannot despise the cold man of science, who walks with his eyes
All alert through a garden of flowers, and strips
The lilies' gold tongues, and the roses' red lips,
With a ruthless dissection; since he, I suppose,
Has some purpose beyond the mere mischief he does.

But the stupid and mischievous boy, that uproots
The exotics, and tramples the tender young shoots
For a boy's brutal pastime, and only because
He knows no distinction between heartsease and haws,—
One would wish, for the sake of each blossom so nipped,
To catch the young rascal and have him well whipped.—*Owen Meredith.*

LESSON 190.

COLOR.

"When death's shadows my bosom uncloud,
When I shrink from the thought of the coffin and shroud,
May hope, like the rainbow, my spirit enfold
In her beautiful pinions of purple and gold."

āz'-ure, *n.* The blue color of the sky.

ĕär'-mīne, *n.* A rich red or crimson color.

ĕôl'-or, *n.* Any hue or tint as distinguished from white.

ĕrĭm'-şon, *n.* A deep red color.

grāy, *n.* Any mixture of white and black.

lăv'-en-der, *n.* A grayish blue color.

ma-ġĕn'-tå, *n.* A red or crimson color, derived from aniline.

ma-rōōn', *n.* A brownish crimson, or claret color.

mauve (mōv), *n.* A delicate and beautiful purple or lilac.

măz-a-rīne', *n.* A deep blue color.

ō'-ĕher, **ō'-ĕhre,** } *a.* Pale yellow.

ŏl'-ive, *n.* A dark brownish green color.

ŏr'-anġe, *n.* Golden yellow.

pûr'-ple, *n.* A color composed of red and blue, much esteemed for its richness and beauty.

sī-ĕn'-nå, *n.* A brownish yellow color.

ŭm'-ber, *n.* A blackish brown color.

vĕr'-dure, *n.* Greenness.

vĕr-mĭl'-ion (-yun), *n.* A beautiful red color.

vī'-o-lĕt, *n.* A dark blue inclining to red.

yĕl'-lōw, *n.* A bright, golden color, reflecting the most light of any, except white.

LESSON 191.

TREES.

Mouldering and moss-grown, through the lapse of years, in motionless beauty stands the giant oak, whilst those that saw its green and flourishing youth are gone and are forgotten.—*Longfellow.*

är'-bor vī'-tæ, *n.* An evergreen tree.

ăsp'-en, *n* A species of poplar, whose leaves tremble with the slightest impulse of the wind.

bĭrch, *n.* A tree of several species.

bŭt'-ter-nŭt, *n.* An American tree and its fruit.

ca-tăl'-pă, *n.* A tree having large leaves and white flowers.

çē'-dar, *n.* An evergreen tree.

chĕst'-nŭt (chĕs'-), *n.* A tree, with fruit enclosed in a prickly bur.

cō'-cōa (kō'-kō), *n.* A palm, producing the cocoanut.

ĕb'-on-y, *n.* A wood from Madagascar and Ceylon, which admits of a fine polish; the usual color is black.

ĕlm, *n.* A tree much used in America for shade.

fō'-lĭ-aġe, *n.* A collection of leaves arranged by nature.

hĭck'-o-ry, *n.* An American tree.

măg-nō'-li-å, *n.* A tree having large, fragrant flowers, found in the southern part of the United States.

ma-hŏg'-a-ny, *n.* A large tree found in tropical America.

păl-mĕt'-to, *n.* A species of palm, growing in the West Indies and southern United States.

pĕr-sĭm'-mon, *n.* An American tree, with fruit like a plum.

săs'-sa-frăs, *n.* A tree whose bark has an aromatic smell and taste.

sỹe'-a-mōre, *n.* A large tree found in Egypt and Syria, and is the sycamore of Scripture; in America the buttonwood tree is called by this name.

wạl'-nŭt, *n.* A tree, of which there are several species, and its fruit.

wĭl'-lōw, *n.* A tree with slender, pliant branches.

LESSON 192.

HOMOPHONOUS WORDS.

'Tis a very good world that we live in,
To lend, to spend, or to give in;
But to beg or to borrow, or to get a man's own,
'Tis the very worst world that ever was known.—*Bulwer Lytton.*

stāke, *v. t.* To wager; (*n.*) A post.
steāk, *n.* A slice of meat.

stile, *n.* Steps over a fence.
stỹle, *n.* Fashion; manner.

strāit, *n.* A narrow passage of water between two larger bodies of water.
strāight, *a.* Not crooked.

swēet, *a.* Agreeable.
suīte (swēet), *n.* A series; a collection.

tăcks, *n.* Small nails.
tăx, *n.* Tribute to the government.

tēar, *n.* A drop of water from the eye.
tiēr, *n.* A row.

teâr, *v. t.* To rend.
târe, *n.* A weed; deduction from freight.

tēam, *n.* Two or more horses.
tēem, *v. i.* To be full; to abound.

thrōne, *n.* A chair of state.
thrōwn, *v. t.* Past of throw.

tōll, *n.* Tax on the highway.
tōle, *v. t.* To cause to follow.

LESSON 193.

ANIMALS.

The motives of conscience, as connected with repentance and the feeling of duty, are the most important differences which separate man from the animal.—*Darwin.*

ăl'-li-gā-tor, *n.* A large reptile living in water or on land.

cär'-cass, *n.* The dead body of an animal.

cha-mē'-le-on, *n.* A lizard-like reptile, whose color changes more or less with the color of the objects about it.

çhăm'-ois (shăm'-mỹ), *n.* A species of antelope living on the highest peaks in Europe.

crŏc'-o-dīle, *n.* A large reptile.

drŏm'-e-da-ry, *n.* A camel, with one hump.

ĕl′-e-phant, *n.* One of the largest quadrupeds now in existence.

fa͟wn, *n.* A young deer.

fĕr′-ret, *n.* An animal of the weasel kind.

ġĭ-răffe′, *n.* An African quadruped with short hind legs, long fore legs and long neck.

ḡo-rĭl′-la, *n.* A large African monkey.

hĭp-po-pŏt′-a-mŭs, *n.* A large quadruped, native of Africa.

hȳ-ē′-na, *n.* A wild animal with a bristly mane like a hog; it feeds upon carrion.

kăn-ga-rōō′, *n.* An Australian quadruped.

lĕop′-ard, *n.* A yellow or fawn-colored animal with black spots along the back and sides.

men-ăg′-e-rie (-ăzh-), *n.* A place where animals are kept and trained.

mo͟n′-key, *n.* A species of ape.

pôr′-cu-pine, *n.* An animal covered with quills having sharp prickles

quad′-ru-ped, *a.* Having four feet.

rhī-nŏç′-e-rŏs, *n.* A large and powerful quadruped nearly allied to the elephant.

LESSON 194.

BIRDS.

"What though thy seed should fall by the wayside
And the birds snatch it — yet the birds are fed;
Or they may bear it far across the tide,
To give rich harvest after thou art dead."

bŏb′-o-lĭn͟k, *n.* An American singing bird.

ca-nā′-ry, *n.* A species of singing bird.

cŏck-a-tōō′, *n.* A bird of the parrot kind.

côr′-mo-rant, *n.* A sea raven.

cu͟ck′-ōō, *n.* A bird that derives its name from its song.

ēa′-ġle, *n.* A rapacious bird of the falcon family, very large and strong.

fla-mĭn͟′-ġo, *n.* A bird having long legs and neck.

gōld′-fĭnch, *n.* A beautiful singing bird, so named for the color of its wings.

hŭm′-mĭng-bird, *n.* A very small bird, remarkable for the brilliancy of its plumage.

jăck′-da͟w, *n.* A bird allied to the crows; it is black, with a blue or metallic reflection.

nīght′-in-ġāle, *n.* A small bird that sings at night.

ō′-rĭ-ōle, *n.* A singing bird having plumage of a golden yellow, mixed with black.

ŏs′-trĭch, *n.* A large bird, nearly ten feet high, with long plumes instead of feathers; it can surpass horses in speed.

păr′-o-quĕt, *n.* A small bird found in tropical countries.

păr′-rot, *n.* A bird having brilliant plumage, and celebrated for its powers of mimicry.

pĕl′-i-can, *n.* A web-footed water fowl, larger than a swan, and remarkable for its enormous bill, to the lower edge of which is attached a pouch that will hold many quarts of water.

pĕn′-ġu͟in, *n.* A web-footed marine bird; it is unable to fly, but swims and dives well; it is found only in the south temperate and frigid regions.

rŏb′-in, *n.* An American singing bird, having a breast of a somewhat dingy orange red color.

screech′-owl, *n.* An owl that utters a harsh cry at night.

wrĕn, *n.* A small bird.

LESSON 195.

INSECTS.

Not a worm is cloven in vain,
Not a moth with vain desire,
Is shriveled in a fruitless fire,
But subserves another's gain.—*Tennyson.*

bēe′-tle, *n.* An insect having four wings, the outer pair being stiff cases for covering the others when folded.

bŭt′-ter-flȳ, *n.* An insect of different species, so called from the color of a yellow species.

căt′-er-pĭl-lar, *n.* The worm state of a moth or butterfly.

çĕn′-ti-pĕd (also **çĕn′-ti-pēde**), *n.* A many-jointed, wingless insect having many feet.

chrȳs′-a-lĭs (**krĭs-**), *n.* The form into which the butterfly passes, and from which the perfect insect emerges.

cŏck′-rōach, *n.* An insect with a long body and flat wings; is very troublesome, infecting houses and ships.

co-coōn′, *n.* The oblong case of a silkworm, in which it lies in its chrysalis state.

crĭck′-et, *n.* An insect with a chirping note.

drăg′-on-flȳ, *n.* An insect having a large head, wings and eyes, and a long body.

glōw′-worm, *n.* An insect emitting a green light.

gnăt (**năt**), *n.* A small, troublesome insect having lancet-like stings.

grăss′-hŏp-per, *n.* A jumping insect.

hôr′-net, *n.* A large, strong wasp of a dark brown and yellow color.

kā′-ty-dĭd, *n.* An insect of a pale green color, closely allied to the grasshopper.

lō′-cust, *n.* A jumping insect of the species of the grasshopper.

mŏs-quī′-to, *n.* A small insect having a sharp-pointed proboscis, by means of which it punctures the skin of animals, causing a considerable degree of pain.

sĭlk′-worm, *n.* The caterpillar which produces silk.

spī′-der, *n.* An insect remarkable for spinning webs for taking its prey, forming its habitation and holding its food.

ta-răn′-tu-lå, *n.* A species of spider.

whĭrl′-i-gig, *n.* An insect that lives on the surface of the water and moves about with great celerity.

LESSON 196.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

Rubbing her shoulder with rosy palm,
As the loathsome touch yet seemed to thrill her,
My little girl cried, "I found on my arm
A horrible, crawling caterpillar!"

And with mischievous smile she could scarcely smother,
Yet a glance in its daring, half awed and shy,
She added, "While they were about it, mother,
I wish they'd just finished the butterfly!"

Ah, look thou largely, with lenient eyes,
On whatso beside thee may creep or cling,
For the possible glory that underlies
The passing phase of the meanest thing!

What if God's great angels, whose waiting love
Beholdeth our pitiful life below
From the holy height of their heaven above,
Couldn't bear with the worm till the wings should grow.

—*Mrs. Whitney.*

LESSON 197.

HOMOPHONOUS WORDS.

I count this thing to be grandly true:
That a noble deed is a step toward God,
Lifting the soul from the common sod
To a purer air and a broader view.—*Holland.*

thêir, *pron.* Belonging to them.
thêre, *adv.* In that place.

thȳme (tīm), *n.* A fragrant plant.
tīme, *n.* Duration.

tīde, *n.* Rise and fall of the sea.
tied, *v. t.* Fastened.

tōō, *adv.* Excessively.
tọ, *prep.* Toward.
twọ, *a.* Twice one.

tŭn, *n.* A liquid measure.
tŏn, *n.* A weight of 2,000 pounds.

vāle, *n.* A valley.
veil, *n.* A cover for the face.

vāin, *a.* Proud; fond of praise.
vein, *n.* A vessel that conveys the blood back to the heart.
vāne, *n.* A weathercock.

vī'-al, *n.* A small bottle.
vī'-ol, *n.* A musical instrument.

vīce, *n.* A moral fault.
vīse, *n.* An instrument for holding things, closed by a screw.

LESSON 198.

DENOTING SIZE.

It is not growing like a tree
In bulk, doth make man better be;
Nor standing long, to fall at last, dry, bald and sere;
In small proportions we most beauty see,
And in short measures life may perfect be.—*Ben Jonson.*

bŭlk'-i-ness, *n.* Greatness in size.
co-lŏs'-sal, *a.* Gigantic.
cŏr'-pu-lent, *a.* An excessive quantity of flesh.

cŭm'-broŭs, *a.* Burdensome.
e-nôr'-moŭs, *a.* Great beyond the common measure.
ex-tĕn'-sĭve-ly, *adv.* To a great extent; widely.

ġī-ġăn'-tĭc, *a.* Very large.

hēr-cū'-le-an, *a.* Having great strength or size.

hūġe'-ness, *n.* Enormous bulk or largeness.

ĭm-mĕaş'-ur-a-ble, *a.* That cannot be measured.

ĭm-mĕn'-si-ty, *n.* Vast in extent or bulk.

lĭl-li-pū'-tian, *a.* Diminutive; very small size.

măġ'-ni-fy, *v. t.* To enlarge.

măġ'-ni-tūde, *n.* Bulk; size.

mŭl'-ti-tude, *n.* A crowd; a great number of persons.

mŭs'-cu-lar, *a.* Having well-developed muscles; brawny.

spā'-cioŭs, *a.* Vast in extent.

stu-pĕn'-doŭs, *a.* Astonishing magnitude or elevation.

tī'-ny, *a.* Very small.

tre-mĕn'-doŭs, *a.* That which astonishes by its magnitude, force or violence.

LESSON 199.

PRECIOUS STONES.

Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.—*Grey.*

ăm'-e-thyst, *n.* A precious stone of a bluish violet color.

bĕr'-yl, *n.* A bluish green mineral of great hardness, and when clear, of great beauty.

cär'-bŭn-cle, *n.* A beautiful gem of a deep red color.

cär-nēl'-ian (**-yan**), *n.* A variety of chalcedony, of a deep red, flesh red, or reddish white color.

chăl-çĕd'-o-ny or **chăl'-çe-do-ny,** *n.* A kind of quartz, usually of a whitish color, and a luster nearly like wax.

chrys'-o-lite, *n.* A mineral, varying in color from pale green to bottle green.

cry'-tal, *a.* Clear; transparent.

dī'-a-mond, *n.* A gem, remarkable for its hardness and brilliancy.

ĕm'-er-ald, *n.* A precious stone of a rich green color.

ġär'-net, *n.* A mineral of a deep red color.

jăs'-per, *n.* An impure variety of quartz, of a dull red or yellow color.

ō'-nyx, *n.* Chalcedony, consisting of parallel layers of different shades of colors, and used for making cameos.

ō'-pal, *n.* A precious stone, consisting of silex in what is called a soluble state, and a small quantity of water.

pēarl, *n.* A bluish white, smooth, lustrous jewel.

ru'-by, *n.* A precious stone of a carmine red color.

săp'-phire (**săf'-īr**), *n.* Pure crystallized alumina, next in hardness to a diamond.

sär'-di-ŭs, *n.* A precious stone, probably a carnelian.

sär'-do-nyx, *n.* A gem of reddish yellow, or nearly orange color.

tō'-paz, *n.* A gem, generally yellow and pellucid.

tûr-quois' (**-koiz'** or **-keez'**), *n.* A mineral of a bluish green color, brought from Persia.

LESSON 200.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

Thus it is over all the earth! That which we call the fairest,
And prize for its surpassing worth, is always rarest.
Iron is heaped in mountain piles and gluts the laggard forges;
But gold-flakes gleam in dim defiles and lonely gorges.
The snowy marble flecks the land with heaped and rounded ledges,
But diamonds hide within the sand their starry edges.
Were every hill a precious mine, and golden all the mountains;
Were all the rivers fed with wine by tireless fountains;
Life would be ravished of its zest and shorn of its ambition,
And sink into the dreamless rest of inanition.—*Holland.*

LESSON 201.

DENOTING QUANTITY.

True worth is in being, not seeming—
In doing each day that goes by
Some little good—not in dreaming
Of great things to do by and by.—*Alice Carey.*

a-bŭn′-dançe, *n.* Great plenty.
ăm′-ple, *a.* Fully sufficient.
e͡ŏm′-pe-ten-çy, *n.* Sufficiency.
e͡ŏn-sĭd′-er-a-ble, *a.* Moderately large.
e͡ō′-pi-oŭs, *a.* Plentiful; abundant.
dēarth, *n.* Want; famine.
ē-noŭgh′ (ē-nŭf′), *n.* A sufficiency.
ĕx̲-ū′-ber-ant, *a.* Over-abundant; superfluous.
făm′-ine, *n.* General scarcity of food.
fr̤it′-fu̱l, *a.* Plenteous; productive.
ĭn-ăd′-e-quate, *a.* Unequal; insufficient to effect the object.
lŭx̲-ū′-ri-ançe, *n.* Over-abundance.
mēa′-ger, **mēa′-gre,** } *a.* Scanty.
plĕn′-te-oŭs, *a.* Abundant.
re-dŭn′-dant, *a.* Exceeding what is necessary.
se͡ănt′-y, *a.* Hardly sufficient; not ample.
se͡âr′-çĭ-ty, *n.* Smallness of quantity.
sŭf-fĭ′-cient (fĭsh′-ent), *a.* Equal to wants.
su-pēr′-flu-oŭs, *a.* More than is wanted; excessive.
sûr′-plŭs, *n.* An excess beyond what is wanted.

LESSON 202.

HOMOPHONOUS WORDS.

All are architects of Fate, working in these walls of time;
Some with massive deeds and great, some with ornaments of rhyme.
Nothing useless is, or low, each thing in its place is best,
And what seems but idle show strengthens and supports the rest.—*Longfellow.*

wāste, *v. t.* To destroy.
wāist, *n.* Small part of the body above the hips.
wāde, *v. i.* To walk in mud or water.
we͡ighed, *v. t.* Estimated heaviness.
wāit, *v. i.* To delay.
we͡ight, *n.* Pressure downwards.
wāve, *n.* The advancing swell on the surface of a liquid.
wāive, *v. t.* To relinquish.

wâre, *n.* Articles of merchandise.
weâr, *v. t.* To consume by use.

wēek, *n.* Seven days.
wēak, *a.* Wanting strength.

wrăp, *v. t.* To enfold.
răp, *n.* A blow; (*v. t.*) to strike.

wrōte, *v. t.* Did write.
rōte, *n.* Mere repetition, without attention to the meaning.

wrĭng, *v. t.* To twist.
rĭng, *n.* A circle; (*v. t.*) to resound.

yōke, *n.* That which connects or binds.
yōlk (yōk), *n.* Part of an egg.

LESSON 203.

WORDS REQUIRING CAREFUL DISCRIMINATION.

"Don't brood o'er care—the trouble that you make
Is always worse to bear, and hard to shake:
Smile at the world; the sorrow that is sent,
Take it with patience, as your punishment.
He wins who laughs."

ac-çĕpt′, *v. t.* To receive with favor.
ĕx-çĕpt′, *v. t.* To leave out.

ăcts, *n. pl.* Deeds.
ăx, *n.* A tool for chopping.

af-fĕct′, *v. t.* To operate on.
ef-fĕct′, *n.* Result; (*v.*) to bring about.

ălms, *n.* Gifts of charity.
ärms, *n.* Weapons; limbs.

ăr′-rant, *a.* Very bad; wicked.
ĕr′-rand, *n.* A commission.
ĕr′-rant, *a.* Wandering; wild.

băl′-lad, *n.* A popular song.
băl′-lot, *n.* The ticket cast.
băl′-let (băl′-lā), *n.* A theatrical dance.

băr′-on, *n.* A title of nobility in England.
băr′-ren, *a.* Unproductive; sterile.

bâred, *v. t.* Made bare.
bēard, *n.* Hair on the chin.

bīle, *n.* Secretions of the liver.
boil, *n.* A tumor; (*v. t.*) to seethe.

LESSON 204.

Words Requiring Careful Discrimination.

"Perish policy and cunning;
Perish all that fears the light;
Whether losing, whether winning,
Trust in God and do the right."

bŏd′-ĭçe, *n.* A kind of quilted waistcoat with stays, for women.
bŏd′-ĭes, *n.* Plural of *body*.

boy, *n.* A male child.
buôy, *n.* A floating cask.

brăn, *n.* Coarse part of grain.
brănd, *n.* A mark made by a hot iron.

bûrst, *v. t.* To break open by force.
bŭst, *n.* A piece of statuary.

căm, *n.* A part of a machine.
călm, *a.* Quiet.

căr′-ol, *n.* A song of joy.
cŏr′-al, *n.* Insects and their shells found in the sea, composed almost purely of carbonate of lime.

cāst'-er, *n.* A small wheel on which furniture is rolled.
cās'-tor, *n.* A substance of a strong smell and bitter taste.
chānçe, *n.* An event happening without any assigned cause.
chānts, *v. t.* Sings.

clōse, *v. t.* To shut.
clōthes, *n.* Garments.

cŏn'-fi-dent, *a.* Bold; positive.
cŏn-fi-dănt', *n.* A confidential or bosom friend.

LESSON 205.

Words Requiring Careful Discrimination.

Virtuous and vicious every man must be,
Few in the extreme, but all in the degree;
The rogue and fool by fits is fair and wise;
And even the best, by fits, what they despise.—*Pope.*

cătch, *v. t.* To seize; to lay hold of.
kĕtch, *n.* A kind of boat.

dĕf'-er-ençe, *n.* Respect for others.
dĭf'-fer-ençe, *n.* Disagreement; mark of distinction.

dĕnse, *a.* Close; compact.
dĕnts, *n.* Marks; small hollows.

de-sçĕnt', *n.* A coming down.
dis-sĕnt', *n.* Difference of opinion.

de-şērt', *n.* Merit; worth.
dĕş-şērt', *n.* The last course at the table; pastry, fruits and sweetmeats.

de-vīse', *v. t.* To contrive; to bequeath.
de-vīçe', *n.* Trick.

dī'-verş, *a.* Several; various.
di-vērse', *a.* Different in kind.

ĕm'-i-nent, *a.* Exalted in rank.
ĭm'-mi-nent, *a.* Threatening evil.

e-rŭp'-tion, *n.* A breaking forth.
ĭr-rŭp'-tion, *n.* A bursting in.

e-mērġe', *v. i.* To rise out of a fluid.
ĭm-mērġe', *v. t.* To plunge into a fluid.

LESSON 206.

Words Requiring Careful Discrimination.

"He who never changed any of his opinions never corrected any of his mistakes; and he who was never wise enough to find out any mistakes in himself, will not be charitable enough to excuse what he reckons mistakes in others."

fạlse, *a.* Untrue.
fạults, *n.* Errors.

fä'-ther, *n.* Male parent.
fär'-ther, *adv.* More remotely; beyond.

fär, *a.* Distant.
fûr, *n.* Short, thick hair.

fĕll'-er, *n.* One who fells or knocks down.
fĕl'-low, *n.* An individual.

fĭrst, *a.* Foremost; earliest.
fŭst, *n.* Mustiness.

fĭsh'-er, *n.* One who catches fish.
fĭs'-sure (fĭsh'-ụr), *n.* A cleft; a chasm.

fôrm'-al-ly, *adv.* With ceremony.
fôr'-mer-ly, *adv.* In earlier time.

găunt'-let, *n.* A military punishment.
gäunt'-let, *n.* An iron glove.

hăl'-low, *v. t.* To keep sacred.
hŏl'-low, *n.* A low place.
hā'-lō, *n.* A circle of light.
hăl-lōō', *n.* A shout; a call.

LESSON 207.

Words Requiring Careful Discrimination.

"There is no greater obstacle in the way of success in life, than trusting for something to turn up, instead of going to work and turning up something."

hăsh, *n.* Minced meat and vegetables.
härsh, *a.* Austere; abusive.

hŭff, *n.* A swell of anger or pride.
hōōf, *n.* Hard part of an animal's foot.

jĕst, *n.* A joke.
jŭst, *a.* Upright; honest.

lēast, *a.* The smallest.
lĕst, *conj.* For fear that.

lĕav'-en, *n.* Yeast.
e-lĕv'-en, *a.* One more than ten.

lie, *v. i.* To rest on a bed or couch.
lāy, *v. t.* To put down.

light'-nĭng, *n.* A flash in the clouds, of electric light.
light'-en-ĭng, *v. t.* Making lighter.

line, *n.* A slender chord.
loin, *n.* A part of the body.

lĭn'-i-ment, *n.* A soft or liquid ointment.
lĭn'-e-a-ment, *n.* Outline; feature.

lōōse, *v. t.* To untie, or unbind.
lo̱se, *v. t.* To cause to part with unintentionally.

LESSON 208.

Words Requiring Careful Discrimination.

The purest treasure mortal times afford,
Is spotless reputation : that away,
Men are but gilded loam, or painted clay.—*Shakespeare.*

new̱s, *n.* Tidings.
nōōse, *n.* A slip knot.

ŏff, *adv.* Away from.
ŏf (ŏv), *prep.* Proceeding from.

pås'-tor, *n.* Minister of a church.
pås'-ture, *n.* Land used for grazing.

pā'-tiençe, *n.* Calmness.
pā'-tients (-shents), *n.* Those who are sick.

phāse, *n.* That which is exhibited to the eye.
fāçe, *n.* Cast of features; surface of a thing.

pĭl'-lar, *n.* A column.
pĭl'-low, *n.* A cushion for the head.

pint, *n.* Half a quart.
point, *n.* The sharp end of anything.

pōr'-tion, *n.* A part.
pō'-tion, *n.* A dose.

prĕg'-ençe, *n.* Nearness.
prĕg'-ents, *n.* Gifts.

prĭnçe, *n.* A king's son.
prĭnts, *n.* Impressions.

LESSON 209.

Words Requiring Careful Discrimination.

Dost thou love life, then do not squander time, for that is the stuff life is made of.—*Benjamin Franklin.*

quay (kē), *n.* A bank formed on the side of a river for loading and unloading vessels.

kēy, *n.* That which opens or shuts a lock.

rĭnse, *v. t.* To cleanse with water.

rĕnts, *n.* Yearly income; tearings.

sew'-er (sū'-er), *n.* A drain or passage to carry off filth and water under ground.

sew'-er (sō'-er), *n.* One who sews or uses the needle.

stăt'-ūe, *n.* An image.

stăt'-ūre, *n.* Height.

stăt'-ūte, *n.* A law.

spē'-cĭe (-shy), *n.* Hard money.

spē'-cīēs, *n.* A kind; variety.

spē'-cioŭs (-shŭs), *a.* Apparently right.

stŭn, *v. t.* To make insensible.

stōne, *n.* A piece of rock.

tōad, *n.* A reptile.

tōwed, *v. t.* Dragged through the water by means of a rope.

tow'-er, *n.* A high building.

tour, *n.* A long journey.

wȯrst'-ed (wŭst'-ed), *n.* A well-twisted yarn.

worst'-ed (wûrst'-), *v. t.* Defeated; overthrown.

LESSON 210.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Man lives apart but not alone;
He walks amid his peers unread;
The best of thoughts that he hath known,
For lack of listeners are never said.—*Jean Ingelow.*

trăns-pâr'-en-çy, *n.* Clearness.

trĕaş'-ūre, *n.* That which is very much valued.

trē'-mor or **trĕm'-or,** *n.* An involuntary trembling.

trўst, *n.* An appointed place of meeting.

twĭnk'-le, *v. i.* To flash at intervals.

tўp'-ĭc-al, *a.* Emblematic.

ū'-ni-fôrm, *a.* Conforming to one rule or mode.

ū-nĭque' (-nēek'), *a.* Odd; without like or equal.

ū'-nĭ-sŏn, *n.* Harmony; union.

ū-nĭ-vĕr'-sal, *a.* Unlimited.

ûr'-ġen-çy, *n.* Pressure of necessity.

ū'-tĭl-īze, *v. i.* To make use of.

vā'-ri-a-ble, *a.* Changeable.

va-rī'-e-ty, *n.* A varied assortment

vĕn'-ti-lāte, *v. t.* To furnish supplies of fresh air.

vĕn'-tur-ous, *a.* Fearless; daring.

vĕr'-dan-çy, *n.* Inexperience.

vĭ-çĭn'-i-tў, *n.* Nearness.

vo-cā'-tion, *n.* Trade; occupation.

wrĕs'-tle, *n.* A struggle between two, to see which will throw the other down.

LESSON 211.

PERTAINING TO THE CITY.

"List to the city's gaunt, thunderous roar,
Calling and calling for you evermore."

a̤l'-der-man, *n.* An officer of a city, next below a mayor in rank.

ăl'-ley, *n.* A narrow walk or passage.

ăl-lŏt'-ment, *n.* That which is allotted.

ăq'-ue-dŭct (ăk'-wē-), *n.* An artificial channel for conveying water, especially in large cities.

är-cāde', *n.* A long, arched building, lined on each side with shops.

ăv'-e-nūe, *n.* A wide street.

cå-fe̤' (kåf-ā'), *n.* A coffee house.

ca-sī'-no, *n.* A building used for social meetings, having rooms for public amusement.

found'-ry, *n.* A building arranged for casting metals.

gym-nā'-si̤-um, *n.* A place for athletic exercise.

hȳ'-drant, *n.* A pipe where water may be drawn from the mains of an aqueduct.

lo-căl'-i-ty, *n.* Geographical place or situation.

măn-ū-fāc'-to-ry, *n.* A house or place where anything is manufactured; a factory.

māy'-or, *n.* The chief officer of a city.

mu nĭc'-i-pal, *a.* Pertaining to a corporation or a city.

ôr'-dĭ-nance, *n.* A rule established by authority.

po-līce', *n.* A body of civil officers who preserve good order and enforce the laws.

rĕs̤'-er-vôir' (-vwôr'), *n.* The place where water is collected to supply the city by means of aqueducts.

rĕs'-tau-rant, *n.* An eating house.

sŭb'-ûrb, *n.* An outlying part of a town or city; a smaller place immediately adjacent to a city.

LESSON 212.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

Here in the city I ponder, through its long pathways I wander.
These are the spires that were gleaming
All through my juvenile dreaming,
When in the old country school house, I conned
Legends of life in the broad world beyond—
Ever I longed for the walls and the streets,
And the rich conflict that energy meets!
So I have come: but the city is great,
Bearing me down like a brute with its weight.
So I have come: but the city is cold,
And I am lonelier now than of old.—*Carleton.*

LESSON 213.

Some Cities of the U. S. with more than 20,000 Inhabitants.

Life, like some cities, is full of blind alleys, leading nowhere; the great art is to keep out of them.—*Bovee.*

	Census of 1900.
Ăk'-ron, *Ohio.*	42,728
Ăl'-le-ghe-ny, *Pa.*	129,896
Al-too'-nȧ, *Pa.*	38,973
Ăt-lăn'-tic City, *N. J.*	27,835
Ąu'-bûrn, *N. Y.*	30,345
Ąu-gŭs'-tȧ, *Ga.*	39,441
Au-rō'-rȧ, *Ill.*	24,147
Bąl'-ti-mōre, *Md.*	508,957
Bāy' Çĭt-y, *Mich.*	27,628
Bāy-ŏnne', *N. J.*	32,722
Bĭng'-ham-tŏn, *N. Y.*	39,647
Bĭr'-ming-ham (-ŭm), *Ala.*	38,415
Blōōm'-ing-ton, *Ill.*	23,286
Brĭdge'-pōrt, *Conn.*	70,996
Brŏŏk'-lyn, *N. Y.* (Borough)	1,166,582
Bŭf'-fa-lo, *N. Y.*	352,387
Bûr'-lĭng-tŏn, *Iowa*	23,201
Būtte, *Mont*	30,470
Çām'-brĭdge, *Mass.*	91,886
Çăm'-den, *N. J.*	75,935

LESSON 214.

Some Cities of the U. S. with more than 20,000 Inhabitants.

There is no solitude more dreadful for a stranger, an isolated man, than a great city. So many thousands of men and not one friend.—*Boiste.*

Çăn'-ton, *Ohio*	30,667
Çē-dar Răp'-ids, *Iowa*	25,656
Chăt-ta-nōō'-gȧ, *Tenn.*	32,490
Chĕl'-sēa, *Mass.*	34,072
Chĕs'-ter, *Pa.*	33,988
Çhĭ-cą'-gō (she-kąw'-gō), *Ill.*	1,698,575
Çĭn-çĭn-năt'-ĭ, *Ohio.*	325,902
Çlēve'-land, *Ohio*	381,768
Clĭn'-ton, *Iowa*	22,698
Cŏl-o-rā'-do Springs, *Colo.*	21,085
Çŏv'-ĭng-tŏn, *Ky.*	42,938
Çō-hōes', *N. Y.*	23,910
Çoun'-çĭl Blŭffs, *Iowa*	25,802
Dăl'-las, *Texas*	42,638
Dāy'-tŏn, *Ohio*	85,333
Dăv'-en-pōrt, *Iowa*	35,254
De-ēā'-tur, *Ill.*	20,754
De-troit', *Mich.*	285,704
Du-būque', *Iowa*	36,297
Ēast'-on, *Pa.*	25,238

LESSON 215.

Some Cities of the U. S. with more than 20,000 Inhabitants.

Cities have always been the fireplaces of civilization, whence light and heat radiated out into the dark, cold world.—*Theodore Parker.*

El'-gĭn, *Ill.*	22,423
Ē-lĭz'-a-beth, *N. J.*	52,130
Ĕl-mī'-rȧ, *N. Y.*	35,672
Ē'-rie, *Pa.*	52,733
Ĕv'-anş-ville, *Ind.*	59,007
Ev'-er-ett, *Mass.*	24,336
Fąll' Rĭv-er, *Mass.*	104,863
Fitch'-bûrg, *Mass.*	31,531
Fōrt Wāyne', *Ind.*	45,115
Fōrt Worth, *Texas*	26,688
Găl'-ves-tŏn, *Texas*	37,789
Glŏuces'-ter (glŏs'-ter), *Mass.*	26,121
Grănd Răp'-ids, *Mich.*	87,565
Hăm'-il-ton, *Ohio*	23,914
Hā'-ver-hill (hā'-ver-il), *Mass.*	37,175
Hō'-bo-ken, *N. J.*	59,364
Hōl'-yōke, *Mass.*	45,712
Hoūs'-ton, *Texas*	44,633
Jăck'-son, *Mich.*	25,180
Jăck'-son-ville, *Fla.*	28,429

LESSON 216.

Some Cities of the U. S. with more than 20,000 Inhabitants.

He who imagines he can do without the world deceives himself much; but he who fancies the world cannot do without him is still more mistaken.—*Rochefoucauld.*

Jāmes'town, *N. Y.* 22,892
Jēr'-sey Çĭt-ў, *N. J.* 206,433
Kăl-a-mā-zōō', *Mich.* 24,404
Kăn'-sas Çĭt-ў, *Mo.* 163,752
Kĭngs'-ton, *N. Y.* 24,535
Knŏx'-vĭlle, *Tenn.* 32,637
Lā Crosse', *Wis.* 28,895
Lăn'-as-ter, *Pa.* 41,459
Lạw'-rençe, *Mass.* 62,559
Lĕav'-en-worth, *Kan.* 20,735
Lĕw'-is-ton, *Me.* 23,761
Lĕx'-ing-ton, *Ky.* 26,369
Lōs Ăn'-ġel-es, *Calif.* 102,479
Lōw'-ell, *Mass.* 94,969
Lọu'-ĭs-vĭlle (lōō'-ĭs-vĭlle), *Ky.* 204,731
Lўnn, *Mass.* 68,513
Mac Kēeg'-pōrt, *Pa.* 34,227
Mā'-cŏn, *Ga.* 23,272
Măl'-den, *Mass.* 33,664
Măn'-ches-ter, *N. H.* 56,987

LESSON 217.

Some Cities of the U. S. with more than 20,000 Inhabitants.

The axis of the earth sticks out visibly through the centre of each and every town or city.—*O. W. Holmes.*

Mĕm'-phis, *Tenn.* 102,320
Mĭl-wạu'-kee, *Wis.* 285,315
Mĭn-ne-ăp'-o-lĭs, *Minn.* 202,718
Mō-bīle', *Ala.* 38,469
Mŭn'-çie, *Ind.* 20,942
Mŭs-ke'-gon, *Mich.* 20,818
Năsh'-ū-ā, *N. H.* 23,898
New'-ark, *N. J.* 246,070
New Bĕd'-ford, *Mass.* 62,442
New Brit'-ain, *Conn.* 25,998
New'-burg, *N. Y.* 24,943
New'-cas-tle, *Pa.* 28,339
New Hā'-ven, *Conn.* 108,027
New Ôr'-le-anṣ, *La.* 287,104
New'-ton, *Mass.* 33,587
New Yôrk', *N. Y.* 3,437,202
Nôr'-folk, *Va.* 46,624
Nŏr'-ris-town, *Pa.* 22,265
North Ad'-ams, *Mass.* 24,200
Ōak'-land, *Calif.* 66,960

LESSON 218.

Some Cities of the U. S. with more than 20,000 Inhabitants.

Towered cities please us then,
And the busy hum of men.—*Milton.*

Ō'-ma-hạ, *Neb.* 102,555
Or'-anġe, *N. J.* 24,141
Ŏsh'-kŏsh, *Wis.* 28,284
Os-wē'-gō, *N. Y.* 22,199
Păs-sā'-ıc, *N. J.* 27,777
Păt'-er-sŏn, *N. J.* 105,171
Pạw-tŭck'-et, *R. I.* 39,231
Pe-ō'-rĭ-ā, *Ill.* 56,100
Pē'-ters-burg, *Va.* 21,810
Phĭl-a-dĕl'-phi-ā, *Pa.* 1,293,697
Pĭtts'-bûrġ, *Pa.* 321,616
Pōrt'-land, *Me.* 50,145
Pōugh-keep'-sie (pō-kĭp'-), *N. Y.* 24,029
Pu-eb'-lo (pwĕb'-lō), *Colo.* . . 28,157
Quĭn'-cy, *Ill.* 36,282
Ra-çīne', *Wis.* 29,102
Rĕad'-ing, *Pa.* 78,961
Rō-a-nōke', *Va.* 21,495
Rŏck'-fōrd, *Ill.* 31,051
Rŏch'-es-ter, *N. Y.* 162,608

LESSON 219.

Some Cities of the U. S. with more than 20,000 Inhabitants.

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay."

Săg'-i-nąw, *Mich.*	42,345	**She-boy'-gan,** *Wis.*	22,962
Saint Jō'-seph, *Mo.*	102,979	**Shĕn-an-dō'-ah,** *Va.*	20,321
Sā'-lem, *Mass.*	35,956	**Sioux' City-ў,** *Iowa.*	33,111
Săn Ăn-tō'-ni-ō, *Texas*	53,321	**Sŏm'-er-ville,** *Mass.*	61,643
Săn Frăn-cis'-cō, *Calif.*	342,782	**South Bĕnd',** *Ind.*	35,999
San Jose (ho-sā'), *Calif.*	21,500	**Spō-kāne',** *Wash.*	36,848
Sa-văn'-nah, *Ga.*	54,244	**St. Lou'-is (lōō'-is),** *Mo.*	575,238
Schē-nĕc'-ta-dy, *N. Y.*	31,682	**Su-pē'-ri or,** *Wis.*	31,091
Scrăn'-ton, *Pa.*	102,026	**Sўr'-a-cūse,** *N. Y.*	108,374
Se-ăt'-tle, *Wash.*	80,671	**Tä-cō'-mä,** *Wash.*	37,714

LESSON 220.

Some Cities of the U. S. with more than 20,000 Inhabitants.

If you would know and not be known, live in a city.— *Colton.*

Täun'-ton, *Mass.*	31,036	**Wich'-i-ta,** *Kan.*	24,671
Tĕr'-re Haute (hōt), *Ind.*	36,673	**Will'-iams-pōrt,** *Pa.*	28,757
To-lē'-do, *Ohio*	131,822	**Wilkes'-băr-re (-rĭ),** *Pa.*	51,721
Troy, *N. Y.*	60,651	**Wil'-ming-tŏn,** *Del.*	76,508
Ū'-ti-cą, *N. Y.*	56,383	**Wōōn-sŏcк'-et,** *R. I.*	28,204
Wā'-cо, *Texas*	20,686	**Worces'-ter (wōōs'-ter),** *Mass.*	118,421
Wăl'-thăm, *Mass.*	23,481	**Yŏnk'-ers,** *N. Y.*	47,931
Wą'-ter-bur-y (-bĕr-ry), *Conn.*	45,859	**Yôrk,** *Pa.*	33,708
Wą'-ter-town, *N. Y.*	21,696	**Youngs'-town,** *Ohio*	44,885
West Ho-bō'-ken, *N. J.*	23,094	**Zānes'-ville,** *Ohio.*	23,538

LESSON 221.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

One flag, one land, one heart, one hand,
One Nation, evermore!—*O. W. Holmes.*

STATE OR TERRITORY.	SQ. MILES.	CAPITAL.	CENSUS OF 1900.
Ăl-a-bă'-mą, *Ala.*	51,540	**Mŏnt-gŏm'-e-ry**	30,346
A-lăs'-ką Ter., *Alaska Ter.*	531,409	**Sĭt'-ką**	1,396
Ar-i-zō'-ną, *Ariz.*	113,929	**Phoē'-nix**	5,544
Är'-kan-saș (-saw), *Ark.*	53,845	**Lit'-tle Rŏck**	38,307
Căl-i-fôr'-nĭ-ą, *Calif.*	155,980	**Săc-ra-mĕn'-to**	29,282
Cŏl-o-rä'-do, *Colo.*	103,845	**Dĕn'-ver**	133,859
Cŏn-nĕct'-ĭ-cŭt, *Conn.* or *Ct.*	4,845	**Härt'-ford**	79,850
Dĕl'-a-ware, *Del.*	1,950	**Dō'-ver**	3,329
Flŏr'-ĭ-dą, *Fla.*	59,268	**Tăl-la-hăs'-see**	2,981
Gеôr'-gĭ-ą, *Ga.*	58,980	**Ăt-lăn'-tą**	89,872

LESSON 222.

States and Territories.

America — the home of the homeless all over the earth!—*Street.*

STATE OR TERRITORY.	SQ. MILES.	CAPITAL.	CENSUS OF 1900.
Ī'-da-hō, *Idaho*	84,290	**Boise' Çĭt-ў (bwah-zā')**	5,957
Ĭl-li-noiş' (or **noi'**), *Ill.*	56,000	**Sprĭng'-fīēld**	34,159
Ĭn-dĭ-ăn'-à, *Ind.*	35,910	**Ĭn-di-a-năp'-o-lis**	169,164
Ĭn'-dian Ter. (**ĭnd'-yan**), *Ind. Ter.*	65,304	**Tah'-le-quah**	1,482
Ī'-o-wà, *Iowa* or *Ia.*	55,470	**Dēs Moines'**	62,139
Kăn'-sas, *Kan.*	81,700	**To-pē'-kà**	33,608
Kĕn-tŭck'-y, *Ky.*	40,000	**Frănk'-fort**	9,487
Lọu-ī-şĭ-à'-nà, *La.*	45,420	**Băt'-ôn Rouge (roozh)**	11,269
Māine, *Me.*	33,056	**Ạu-gŭs'-tà**	11,683
Mā'-ry-land, *Md.*	9,860	**Ăn-năp'-o-lis**	8,402

LESSON 223.

States and Territories.

They love their land, because it is their own,
And scorn to give aught other reason why.—*Halleck.*

STATE OR TERRITORY.	SQ. MILES.	CAPITAL.	CENSUS OF 1900.
Măs-sa-chū'-setts, *Mass.*	8,040	**Bôs'-tôn**	560,892
Mĭch'-i-gan, *Mich.*	57,430	**Lăn'-sing**	16,485
Mĭn-ne-sō'-tà, *Minn.*	79,205	**St. Pạul'**	163,065
Mĭs-sĭs-sĭp'-pĭ, *Miss.*	46,340	**Jăck'-sôn**	7,816
Mĭş-sọu'-rĭ, *Mo.*	68,735	**Jĕf'-fer-sôn Çĭt-ў**	9,664
Mŏn-tā'-nà, *Mont.*	145,310	**Hĕl'-e-nà**	10,770
Ne-brăs'-kà, *Neb.*	76,185	**Lĭn'-ċoln**	40,169
Ne-vā'-dà, *Nev.*	109,740	**Ċăr'-sôn Çĭt-ў**	2,100
New Hămp'-shĭre, *N. H.*	9,005	**Ċŏn'-ċôrd**	19,632
New Jĕr'-şey, *N. J.*	7,455	**Trĕn'-tôn**	73,307

LESSON 224.

States and Territories.

Teach erring man to spurn the rage of gain
Teach him, that States, of native strenghth possessed,
Though very poor, may still be very blessed.—*Goldsmith.*

STATE OR TERRITORY.	SQ. MILES.	CAPITAL.	CENSUS OF 1900.
New Mĕx'-ĭ-ċo Ter., *N. Mex. Ter.*	122,000	**Săn-ta Fe'**	5,603
New Yôrk', *N. Y.*	47,620	**Ạl'-ba-ny**	94,151
Nôrth Ċăr-o-lī'-na, *N. C.*	52,240	**Rạl'-ĕigh**	13,643
North Da-kō'-tà, *N. Dak.*	75,000	**Bĭs'-märċk**	3,319
Ō-hī'-o, *O.*	40,760	**Ċo-lŭm'-bŭs**	125,560
Ok-la-hō'-mà, *Okla.*	4,687	**Gŭth'-rie**	10,006
Ŏr'-e-gon, *Or.*	94,560	**Sā'-lem**	4,258
Pĕnn-sўl-vā'-nĭ-à, *Pa.*	44,985	**Hăr'-ris-bûrg**	50,167
Rhōde Ĭsl' and, *R. I.*	1,088	**Prŏv'-i-dençe** **New'-pōrt**	175,597 22,034
South Ċăr-o-lī'-nà, *S. C.*	30,170	**Ċo-lŭm'-bi-à**	21,108

LESSON 225.

States and Territories.

"What constitutes a State?
Not high raised battlements or labored mound,
Not cities proud with spires and turrets crowned
No; men, high-minded men."

STATE OR TERRITORY.	SQ. MILES.	CAPITAL.	CENSUS OF 1900.
South Da-kō'-tà, *S. Dak.*	76,620	**Pierre (pē-ar')**	2,306
Těn-nes-sēe', *Tenn.*	41,750	**Năsh'-vĭlle**	80,865
Těx'-as, *Tex.*	265,780	**Aus'-tĭn**	22,258
Ū'-tah, *Utah*	82,190	**Salt Lāke Çĭt'-ў**	53,531
Vēr-mŏnt', *Vt.*	9,136	**Mŏnt-pē'-lier**	6,266
Vĭr-ġĭn'-i-à, *Va.*	40,125	**Rĭch'-mond**	85,050
Wash'-ĭng-tŏn, *Wash.*	66,880	**Ō-lўm'-pĭ-à**	4,082
Wĕst Vĭr-ġĭn'-i-à, *W. Va.*	24,645	**Chärles'-ton**	11,099
Wis-cŏn'-sin, *Wis.*	54,450	**Măd'-i-son**	19,164
Wў-ō'-mĭng, *Wyo.*	97,575	**Çhey-ĕnne' (shī-ĕn')**	14,087

LESSON 226.

LARGEST CITIES OF THE WORLD.

There is such a difference between the pursuits of men in great cities that one part of the inhabitants live to little other purpose than to wonder at the rest.—*Johnson.*

CITY.	COUNTRY.	POPULATION.
Ăm'-stĕr-dam,	*Hŏl'-land*	512,953
Ănt'-wĕrp,	*Bĕl'-gi-um*	277,576
Băng-kŏk',	*Si-am'*	(estimated) 250,000
Bär-çē-lō'-nä (or **bär-tha-**),	*Spāin*	272,481
Bĕl-fäst',	*Ire'-lănd*	255,950
Bĕr'-lin (or **bĕr'-lēen**),	*Prŭs'-si-a (prŭsh'-ĭ-a)*	1,843,000
Bĭr'-mĭng-ham,	*Eng'-land (ĭng'-)*	478,113
Bom-bāy',	*In'-dĭ-a*	821,764
Bôr-deaux' (-dō'),	*Françe*	256,906
Brăd'-ford,	*Eng'-land*	216,361
Bres'-lau,	*Prŭs'-si-a*	373,169
Brŭs'-sels,	*Bĕl'-gi-ŭm*	561,130
Bū-cha-rĕst',	*Rou-mā'-nĭ-a*	232,000
Bų'-dà-pĕsth,	*Hun'-ga-ry*	505,763
Bue'-nos Āy'-reş (bō'-),	*Ar'-gĕn-tine Rē-pŭb'-lic, S. A*	663,854
Çaī'-ro,	*E'-gypt*	570,062
Çăl-cŭt'-tà,	*In'-dĭ-a*	861,764
Cärls'-bäd,	*Aus'-tri-a*	12,000
Çăn-tŏn',	*Chĭ'-na*	(estimated) 1,600,000
Co-lōgne' (-lōn'),	*Ger'-ma-ny*	321,564

LESSON 227.

Largest Cities of the World.

"Trade's proud empire hastes to swift decay,
As ocean sweeps the labored mole away."

CITY.	COUNTRY.	POPULATION.
Cŏn-stan-tĭ-nō′-ple,	*Tur′-key*	873,560
Co-pĕn-hā′-gĕn,	*Dĕn′-mark*	312,859
Drĕs′-den,	*Săx′-o-ny*	336,440
Dŭb′-lin,	*Ire′-lănd*	245,001
Ĕd′-ĭn-burgh (-bûr-rŭh),	*Scot′-land*	264,796
Fōō-Choo′,	*Chi′-na*	636,000
Gĕn′-o-å,	*It′-a-ly*	232,777
Glås′-gō̄w,	*Scŏt′-land*	618,052
Hăm′-bûrg,	*Ger′-ma-ny*	625,552
Ha-vän′-å,	*Cū′-ba*	200,000
Heĭ′-del-berg,	*Ger′-ma-ny*	31,737
Kĭ-ō′-to,	*Jă-păn′*	353,139
Lĭs′-bon,	*Pŏrt′-u-gal*	301,206
Lĭsle (lēel),	*France*	216,276
Lĭv′-er-pōōl,	*Eng′-land*	517,980
Lŏn′-dŏn,	*Eng′-land*	4,211,056
Lŭck′-now,	*In′-dĭ-a*	273,028
Lȳ′-ons,	*France*	466,028
Mäd-rĭd′,	*Spāin*	470,283
Măn′-ches-ter,	*Eng′-land*	505,368

LESSON 228.

Largest Cities of the World.

The city is an epitome of the social world. All the belts of civilization intersect along its avenues and it contains the products of every moral zone.—*Chapin.*

CITY.	COUNTRY.	POPULATION.
Mär-seilles′ (mär-sālz′),	*France*	442,239
Mĕl′-bourne,	*Aus-trā′-lĭ-a*	490,900
Mĭl′-an or **Mĭ-lăn′**	*It′-a-ly*	481,297
Mŏs′-cōw,	*Rŭs′-si-a* (*rŭsh′-ĭ-a*)	988,614
Mū′-nĭch,	*Ba-vā′-rĭ-a*	407,307
Nā′-plęs,	*It′-a-ly*	540,393
Nŏt′-tĭng-ham,	*Eng′-land*	213,877
Ō-dĕs′-så,	*Rŭs′-si-a*	405,041
Păr′-ĭs,	*France*	2,536,834
Pē′-kĭng or **Pē-kĭn′,**	*Chi′-na* (estimated)	1,000,000
Rĭ′-ō Ja-neĭ′-rō,	*Bra-zil′*	522,651
Shăng′-hăĭ or **Shăng′-hī,**	*Chi′-na* (estimated)	380,000
Shĕf′-fēld,	*Eng′-land*	324,243

CITY.	COUNTRY.	POPULATION.
Stŏck'-holm,	*Swē'-den*	295,789
St. Pē'-terṣ-bûrg,	*Rŭs'-sĭ-a*	1,267,023
Sȳd'-neȳ,	*Aus-trā'-lĭ-a*	383,390
Tō'-ky-ō,	*Jă-păn'*	1,452,564
Tū'-rĭn or **Tū-rĭn',**	*It'-a-ly*	355,800
Vī-ĕn'-nȧ,	*Aus-trĭ'-a*	1,364,548
Wạr'-sạw,	*Pō'-lănd*	638,209

LESSON 229.

MONTHS AND DAYS.

"A life of sober week days, with a solemn Sabbath at their close."

Jăn'-u-a-ry, ... Jan.
Fĕb'-rụ-a-ry, ... Feb.
Märch, ... Mar.
Ā'-prĭl, ... Apr.
Māy, ... May.
Jūne, ... June.
Ju-lȳ', ... July.
Ạu'-gŭst, ... Aug.
Sĕp-tĕm'-ber, ... Sept.
Ŏc-tō'-ber, ... Oct.
No-vĕm'-ber, ... Nov.
De-çĕm'-ber, ... Dec.
Sŭn'-daȳ, ... Sun.
Mŏn'-daȳ, ... Mon.
Tūeṣ'-daȳ, ... Tues.
Wĕdneṣ'-daȳ (wĕnz'-dȳ), ... Wed.
Thûrṣ'-daȳ, ... Thurs.
Frī'-daȳ, ... Fri.
Săt'-ur-daȳ, ... Sat.
Chro-nŏl'-o-ġy, *n.* The science which treats of measuring or computing time by regular divisions or periods.

LESSON 230.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

Remorseless Time!
Fierce spirit of the glass and scythe! What power
Can stay him in his silent course, or melt
His iron heart to pity! On, still on,
He presses, and forever. The proud bird,
The condor of the Andes, that can soar
Through heaven's unfathomable depths, or brave
The fury of the northern hurricane,
And bathe his plumage in the thunder's home,
Furls his broad wing at nightfall, and sinks down
To rest upon his mountain crag; but Time
Knows not the weight of sleep or weariness,
And Night's deep darkness has no chain to bind
His rushing pinion.
Time the tomb-builder, holds his fierce career,
Dark, stern, all pitiless, and pauses not
Amid the mighty wrecks that strew his path,
To sit and muse, like other conquerors,
Upon the fearful ruin he hath wrought.—*Geo. D. Prentice.*

ABBREVIATIONS.

Account . . . acct., %.
Ad libitum (at pleasure) . . . . . ad lib.
Administrator . . Admr.
Administratrix . Admx.
Advertisement . . adv.
Afternoon (*post meridiem*) . . . . P. M.
Against (*versus*) v. or vs.
Agent . . . . . Agt.
All correct . . . . O. K.
Alley . . . . . Al.
American . . . . Amer.
Amount . . . . . amt.
And others (*et alii*) et al.
Anno Domini (in the year of our Lord) A. D.
Anonymous . . . anon.
Answer . . . . . ans.
Arithmetic . . . . Arith.
Assistant . . . . . Asst.
At or to (mercantile) . . . . . @, a.
Attorney . . . . . Atty.
Avenue . . . Av. or Ave.
Average . . . . . av.
Bachelor of Arts . . . . . B. A. or A. B.
Bachelor of Laws LL. B.
Bachelor of Philosophy . . . . . Ph. B.
Balance . . . . . bal.
Bank . . . . . bk.
Barrel, barrels . . . . . bl., bls.
Before Christ . . . B. C.
Bill Book . . . . . B. B.
Bills Payable . . B. Pay.
Bills Receivable B. Rec.
Borough . . Bor. or bor.
Bought . . . . . bot.
Brigadier General . . . . . Brig. Gen.
Brother, Brothers . . . . . Bro., Bros.
Brought . . . . . brot.
Bushel . . . . bu., bush.
By the . . . . . per.
By the year (*per annum*) . . . . . per an.
Capital . . . . . Cap.
Captain . . . . . Capt.
Care of . . . . . c/o.
Cartage . . . . . ctg.
Cash Book . . . . C. B.
Cashier . . . . . Cash.
Cash on delivery C. O. D.
Cent, cents . . . ct., cts.
Chaplain . . . . . Chap.
Charged . . . . . chgd.
Check . . . . . Ck.
Christmas . . . . Xmas.
Civil Engineer . . C. E.
Cleared . . . . . cld.
Clerk . . . . . Clk.
Collector . . . . . Coll.
Colonel . . . . . Col.
Commerce . . . . . com.
Commercial . . . coml.
Commission . . . . Com.
Committee . . . . com.
Common Pleas . . C. P.
Company . . . . . Co.
Congregational . . Cong.
Congress . . . . . Cong.
Consignment . . . Const.
Corner . . . . . cor.
Corresponding Secretary . . . . Cor. Sec.
County . . . . . Co.
Court House . . . C. H.
Credit, creditor . . . Cr.
Deacon . . . . . Dea.
Debtor . . . . . Dr.
Defendant . . . . Deft.
Department . . . . dept.
Discount . . dis. or disc.
District . . . . . dist.
Ditto (the same) . . do.
Dividend . . . . . div.
Doctor . . . . . Dr.
Doctor of Dental Surgery . . . D. D. S.
Doctor of Divinity D. D.
Doctor of Laws . LL. D.
Doctor of Medicine . . . . . M. D.
Doctor of Philosophy . . . . . Ph. D.
Doctor of Science . D. S.
Dollar, dollars dol., dols.
Dozen . . . . . doz.
Draft . . . . . dft.
Drayage . . . . . dray.
Each . . . . . ea.
East . . . . . E.
Errors and omissions excepted . . E. & O. E.
Errors excepted . . E. E.
Esquire . . . . . Esq.
Esquires . . . . . Esqs.
Et cetera (and the rest) . . . . . etc., &c.
Exchange . . . . exch.
Executive Committee . . . . Exec. Com.
Expense . . . . . exp.
Foot or feet . . . . . ft.
Forenoon (*ante meridiem*) . . . . . A. M.
Forward . . . . . ford.
Free on board . . f. o. b.
Freight . . . . . frt.
Gallon . . . . . gal.
General . . . . . Gen.
God willing (*Deo volente*) . . . . . D. V.
Governor . . . . . Gov.
Gross . . . . . gro.
Guaranty . . . . . Guar.
Half . . . . . hlf.
Handkerchiefs . . hdkfs.
Head . . . . . hd.
Hogshead . . . . . hhd.
Honorable . . . . Hon.
Hour . . . . . hr.

Hundred . . . . . hund.
Hundredweight . . cwt.
Id est (that is . . . i. e.
Inches . . . . . in.
Incognito (unknown) . . . . . incog.
Insurance . . . . . ins.
Interest . . . . . int.
Inventory . . . . . invt.
Invoice . . . . . inv.
Invoice Book . . . I. B.
Island . . . . . isl.
Jesus the Savior of Men . . . . . I. H. S.
Journal . . . . . jour.
Journal Folio . . . J. F.
Junior . . . . . Jr.
Justice of the Peace J. P.
Lake . . . . . L.
Last month (*ultimo*) ult.
Ledger . . . . . ledg.
Ledger Folio . . . L. F.
Lieutenant . . . . Lieut.
Lieutenant Colonel . . . . . Lt. Col.
Lieutenant General . . . . . Lt. Gen.
Loss and Gain L. and G.
Madam . . . . . Mad.
Madame (Fr.) . . Mme.
Major . . . . . Maj.
Major General Maj. Gen.
Manufacturing . . mfg.
Manuscript . . . . . MS (pl. MSS.)
Measure . . . . . meas.
Member of Congress . . . . . M. C.
Memorandum . . Mem.
Merchandise . . . mdse.
Mesdames (Fr. pl.) . . . . . Mmes.
Messieurs (Fr. pl. Mr.) . . . . . Messrs.
Methodist Episcopal . . . . . M. E
Minute . . . . . min.
Mister . . . . . Mr.
Mistress . . . . . Mrs.
Month, months . . . . . mo., mos.
Mortgage . . . . . mtg.
Mountain or Mount . . . Mt. (pl. Mts.)
National . . . . . Natl.
Net Gain . . . . . N. G.
Net Proceeds . . . N. P.
Next month (*proximo*) . . . . . prox.
Noon (*meridiem*) . . M.
North . . . . . N.
Number, numbers . . . . . no., nos.
Ounce . . . . . oz.
Package . . . . . pkg.
Pages . . . . . pp.
Paid . . . . . pd.
Pair . . . . . pr.
Paymaster General . . . . . P. M. G.
Payment . . . . . payt
Peck, pecks . . pk., pks.
Pennyweight . . . pwt.
Per cent (by the hundred . . . %, per cent.
Pieces . . . . . pcs.
Pint, pints . . . pt., pts.
Place of Seal . . . L. S.
Plaintiff . . . . . Pllf.
Postmaster . . . . P. M.
Post office . . . . . P. O.
Postscript . . . . . P. S.
Pound, pounds . lb., lbs.
Preferred . . . . . pfd.
Premium . . . . . prem.
Presbyterian . . . Presb.
President . . . . . Pres.
Professor . . . . . Prof.
Pro tempore (for the time) . . . . pro tem.
Protestant Episcopal . . . . . P. E.
Quart, quarts . . qt., qts.
Quarter, quarters qr., qrs.
Railroad . . . . . R. R.
Railway . . . . . Ry.
Receipt . . . . . recpt.
Received . . . . . recd.
Recording Secretary . . . . . Rec. Sec.
Returned . . . . . retd.
Reverend . . . . . Rev.
Right Honorable . . . . . Rt. Hon.
Right Reverend Rt. Rev.
River . . . . . R.
Roman Catholic . . . . . Rom. Cath.
Sales Book . . . . S. B.
Schooner . . . . . schr.
Second . . . . . sec.
Secretary . . . . . Sec.
Senior . . . . Sr. or Sen.
Shipment . . . . . shipt.
Sight Draft . . st. dft.
South . . . . . S.
Square . . . . . sq.
Steamer . . . . . Str.
Storage . . . . . stor.
Street or Saint St. (pl Sts.)
Sundries . . . . . sunds.
Superintendent . . Supt.
Take Notice . . . N. B.
This month (instant) inst
Thousand . . . . . M.
Tonnage . . . . . ton.
Township . . . . . tp.
Transaction or Transportation trans.
Trial Balance . . . T. B.
Vice President . V. Pres.
Videlicet (namely) . viz.
Village . . . Vil. or vil.
Volume . . . . . vol.
Week . . . . . wk.
Weight . . . . . wt.
West . . . . . W.
Without deduction . net.
Yard, yards . . yd., yds.
Year, years . . yr., yrs.
Young Men's Christian Association . . . . . Y. M. C. A.

Y0-CMR-667